The New-York Times.

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

His Second Position at Atlanta.

NO MOVEMENTS IN THE VALLEY.

VIGOROUS PROGRESS OF RECRUITING.

THE ARMIES RAPIDLY FILLING UP

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—9 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

This department has received dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN down to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His army is concentrated at Atlanta, his troops in position and well. He says WILSON and STRADMAN are stirring WHEELER up pretty well, and hopes they will make an end of him as GILLEM did of MORGAN. The weather is beautiful and all things bright.

No recent intelligence has been received from Mobile.

No movements are reported in the Shenandoah Valley, or in the Army of the Potomac.

Recruiting is progressing vigorously in most of the States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Ominous Quiet—How the Rebels Bridged Over the Break in the Weldon Road.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Sept. 8—Evening.

The past two days have been ominously quiet. Hours have passed without a single gun being heard.

The rebels were reported massing on our left, with the intention of attacking us if they found the lines penetrable, but have evidently given up the enterprise, which they would have found a costly one.

At the centre of the line the picket lines have been very friendly of late, but within a day or two strict orders have been given against any intercourse.

A battery on the Jerusalem road opened on a workin party of rebels this afternoon about five o'clock, and quite an interchange of iron compliments took place, but without much harm to either party.

The following dispatch appears in the Richmond *Enquirer*:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, Sept. 6, 1864.

To Gen. Braxton Bragg:

SHERMAN has continued his retreat beyond Jonesboro. (Signed,) J. B. HOOD, Maj.-Gen.

The Charleston *Mercury* chronicles the loss of the new blockade-running steamer *Mary Bowers*, which ran on an obstruction near Long Island on Thursday week, proving a total loss. The officers and crew were saved.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Sept. 9.

A number of contrabands came into our lines last night from Chester County.

They report that trains are running on the Weldon Railroad as far as Stony Creek, where supplies are loaded on wagons and hauled to Petersburgh via Dinwiddie Court-house.

Between five and six hundred wagons are engaged constantly in this business. They also state that all the corn in that country is being pressed by Confederate officers and fed to the animals, leaving farmers none for next season, excepting just enough to say that they did not take all.

W. D. McGREGOR.

An Artillery Duel—Rebels Intrenching Railroads.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes under date of Sept. 2, from the Army of the Potomac:

"With the exception of a slight encounter between the enemy's cavalry and our cavalry pickets on the left, there has been no fighting for several days past. The artillerists on both sides fire about enough every day to keep their hands well in practice, but do no great amount of damage. This morning, one of the enemy's batteries, near the centre, opened fire on one of our working parties. A battery of 32-pounders on our side replied after the enemy had fired about three shots, and soon silenced their guns. Our working party was not interrupted in the least.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock to-night a little artillery duel commenced, which afforded quite an interesting pyrotechnical exhibition. The burning fuse of the shell could be seen after leaving the enemy's guns, and could be traced in its flight of several seconds' duration, until it sunk toward the earth near our front line, its feeble light expanding for a moment into a great flash, which, after a short interval, was succeeded by the report of the explosion. From the point where I stood, which was a favorable one, I saw at one time four of these fiery messengers winging their curvial flight through the air, and suggesting to the imagination the idea of some great bird with flaming wings.

From our centre out toward our left the enemy appear to be working assiduously in the construction of fortifications. It is also said that they appear to be massing troops in heavy force opposite WARREN and PARKE, and our troops there are holding themselves in readiness to resist an attack at any moment.

The number of deserters coming in is, of late, rather large, probably owing to scant rations in the rebel army. Some of them say their allowance of meat and breadstuff is limited to a quarter of a pound of beef and a pint of meal per diem.

The remarkably liberal offer of the rebel authorities to send to their homes in Europe all foreigners who may desert to their lines from our army, is met by one from us to send home those rebel deserters whose homes are within our military lines, and allow others to go North, where their labor will be in good demand and well remunerated. Considering the limited amount of shipping owned by the so-called Confederacy, and the difficulties of getting through blockading fleets, the rebel offer is a decidedly good joke."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes, under date of Sept. 4:

"There is little doubt workmen are steadily employed in building a junction between the Weldon and Southside Railroads. A place about fifteen miles from Petersburgh, and five miles from Reams' Station, is said to be the spot selected for this junction of the two roads. The performance of such a labor is quite easy, when the greater portion of a corps could be detailed to build the road. This is probably one of the main reasons for the present quietude along our extended front.

While they are attending to the matter we are steadily progressing in laying the City Point Railroad, which will soon be completed to the Yellow House, or Six-mile Station. This will save a vast amount of labor. Mules and men can scarcely stand this constant teaming of fifteen or twenty miles, over indifferent roads, often made impassable by heavy rains.

New men are being drilled in the manual of arms every day. The weather is favorable for such exercise, being cool and delightful. About sixty prisoners were sent off to-day, the product of small scouting parties, who seldom return without a prisoner or two, gathered up during their raide. Owing to the known unhealthy character of this section of country, and the great accession of new men, to whom the soldier's life is unknown, every sanitary precaution is taken to prevent the baneful effects of malaria. Quinine is used in liberal quantities and with apparent success. The sick and wounded are shipped off regularly, so that the few patients remaining in the different hospitals receive excellent attention."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Evening Star.

The *Evening Star*, from New-Orleans Sept. 3, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. The *Times*, of Sept. 3, has these items of news:

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT ESTRELLA.

This vessel, which arrived here yesterday, has been engaged on the coast of Texas until within a short time past, when she was ordered to coöperate with the fleet off Mobile, and she was finally ordered to join that portion of the fleet stationed in the Sound. On the morning of the attack on the forts in Mobile Bay, the portion of the fleet in the Sound were ordered to attack Fort Powell, when she approached to within fifteen hundred yards of this fortification and threw a shell in their water tank, scattering destruction; and refugees say she was the cause of the evacuation of this rather formidable rebel stronghold.

On Monday, Aug. 1, this vessel lay a buoy within one mile of Fort Morgan, as a guide to the fleet in entering Mobile Bay, notwithstanding the peril of torpedoes, &c. The following is a list of her officers:

G. P. POMEROY, Acting Master, Commanding; P. H. TAWS, A. A. Paymaster; Wm. H. Kinney, A. A. Surgeon; Robert G. Pope, First Assistant Engineer; George R. Marble, Second Assistant Engineer; James F. Winters, Second Assistant Engineer; Eldridge G. Caswell, Acting Master's Mate; F. A. Sherman, Acting Master's Mate; James Campbell, Acting Master's Mate; Charles Sidney, Acting Master's Mate; John McMahon, Paymaster's Steward.

THE REBEL GEN. H. P. BEE CASHIERED FOR COWARDICE.

A gentleman, recently from Texas, and now in this city, states that the rebel Gen. HAMILTON PRYLEAN BEE, a native of South Carolina, has been cashiered for cowardice in the face of the enemy. Gen. BEE, it appears, had been appointed to command the division formerly led by Gen. TOM GREEN, of Texas, who was killed on Red River, and was charged with abandoning his command in a subsequent fight with Gen. STEELE, in Arkansas.

Since his disgrace, it is stated, he has professed to be in bad health, and has expressed conviction that a visit to Mexico would be essential to his recovery. He is probably there by this time. This Gen. BEE is the individual who got drunk on liquor obtained by exchanging military stores belonging to the so-called Confederate States Army for it, and fled from Brownsville in a panic several days before our troops arrived. Before leaving, he invested £39,000 in sterling exchange—so said the Brownsville *Journal*.

He will, probably, after spending a time in Mexico, visit Europe.

THE RAM TENNESSEE.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the United States iron-clad steamer *Tennessee*, now lying in front of the city. Under the control of men of such acknowledged skill and valor, she will certainly become as great a terror to the rebels as they expected to make her to the Union fleet:

EDWARD P. LULL, Lieutenant Commander, commanding; Charles W. Adams, Acting Master and Executive Officer; Andrew A. Ward, Acting Ensign and Sailing Master; John Purdy, 1st Assistant Engineer, in charge; W. C. Lyman, Past Assistant Surgeon; Jeremiah B. Haff, A. A. Paymaster; Wilmot W. Duley, Acting Ensign; J. P. Letick, Acting Ensign; John D. Toppin, 2d Assistant Engineer. Francis C. Goodwin, 3d Assistant Engineer; D. C. Clark, Acting 3d Assistant Engineer; Wm. J. Mack, Acting 3d Assistant Engineer; Joseph Brown, Acting Master's Mate.

A CURIOUS CASE.

From the Picayune, Aug. 30.

ASSISTING PRISONERS TO ESCAPE.—MRS. ANDERSON and her daughter were yesterday tried in the Provost Court, on the charge of aiding the escape of Confederate prisoners and corresponding with them. It appeared on the trial that on the night of the 14th inst., some Confederate prisoners succeeded in escaping from their prison. On the 19th Miss ANDERSON visited the prison, and brought with her some provisions, among which was a loaf of bread in which was concealed two notes, one of which was addressed by a WM. GAY, one of the escaped prisoners, to one of the prisoners, asking him to send by the bearer some clothing, also stating that they were now in the swamp and expected to leave that night. On the discovery of these two notes Miss ANDERSON was called into the office, and seemed much astonished at finding the notes. She said her mother had put up the provisions, and she knew nothing about them. The services of a detective were procured by Col. WOOD, in charge of the prisoners, and the detective repaired to the residence of Mrs. ANDERSON, who at first denied knowing anything about the notes, but afterward admitted she had put them into the bread. She also admitted that she knew where GAY and his companions were, but refused to tell, as she claimed to be a British subject. Both the mother and daughter were sentenced to twelve months each in the Female Prison. In passing this sentence the Judge remarked that he had no the slightest doubt that Mrs. ANDERSON knew where the escaped prisoners were; that he could no more tolerate a violation of the law by a British subject than he could by an American citizen, and that the only way to arrest these violations was to inflict severe and exemplary punishment.

GUERRILLAS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the New-Orleans Times.

We learn from the officers of the steamer *Gertrude*, from Morganza, that the Government steamers *Henry Chouteau* and *White Cloud*, while passing up on Monday last, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M., about three-quarters of a mile above Bayou Sara Island, were fired into by a rebel battery.

They fired about twenty shots, twelve of which took effect in the cabin and hull. We could not learn the amount of damage done to the *Chouteau*, or if any person on board was injured.

The *White Cloud* also received a number of shots, one of which took effect in her steam-pipe, completely disabling her. The gunboat *Kenwood*, coming up at the time, took her in tow out of the reach of the battery.

The gunboat *Lafayette* opened fire on the battery, but received no response from the rebels. The *Chouteau* and *White Cloud* then proceeded up, escorted by the gunboats.

Since writing the above the steamers *Henry Chouteau* and *White Cloud* have arrived in port.

The officers of the *White Cloud* state that some thirteen shots were fired at their boat, five of which took effect. The shell that struck the steam pipe, carried away first the escape pipe, then partly penetrated the steam pipe to the size of about two inches, from which the steam escaped to the outside of the boat, but injuring no person on board. The shots took effect in the hull about two inches above the water line. No person on board of either boat was injured.

The officers report that they ran by the battery after receiving the damage to the steam pipe—three miles—without the assistance of any boat, and then was taken in tow by the *Chouteau* and brought to this city.

FROM NATCHEZ.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

NATCHEZ, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

An expedition, under Col. FARRAR, consisting of cavalry and infantry, left last evening on the *Rocket* for the west side of the river, and proceeded to a point eight miles from Vidalia. We encountered a rebel camp and took it by surprise, the rebels leaving their arms, blankets and camp equipage generally behind them. Many of the boys came home with stockings which the skedaddlers had no time to put on. We killed three of the enemy, captured eight prisoners and forty horses. S.

FROM MEXICO.

The French Occupy Monterey—Juarez Leaves for the Northwest—Mejia Marches on Matamoros.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 2.

By the arrival yesterday of the United States transport *Alliance*, we have advices from Northern Mexico to the 28th ult., which are of the highest interest.

The French force which has long been expected to march on Monterey had reached that city and taken possession. In the meantime President JUAREZ had left for Chihuahua with all his forces and officers of the Government, making no resistance.

Col. QUIROGA, it is said, commanding the military force of Gov. VIDAURRI, had asked the French to allow him the honor of taking the city in the name of that functionary, but that they had ignored both him his master, and his master's office.

In the meantime Gen. MEJIA was advancing at the head of 4,000 men, from San Luis Potosi, by way of Tula and Ciudad Victoria or Matamoras. His advance had already reached San Fernando, when Gen. CORTINA left for Matamoras, where he arrived on the 24th ult.

The French having possession of the Boca del Rio, with a force of about 1,000 men, all communication in that direction was cut off. CORTINA had declared his intention to defend Matamoras against the forces advancing against him; but as he had no adequate means of resistance, and the town is without fortifications, this was evidently impossible.

In the meantime CORTINA has demanded of the merchants, domestic and foreign, a forced loan of $150,000, in specie, of course. As this money could not be used in the defence of the city, the demand was received with great disfavor, by Mexicans of the Liberal party as well as others, and had been resisted. Several persons had been committed to prison in consequence; among them, it is said, Messrs. ZURN and HELD, the acting British and Prussian Consuls.

Col. FISHER, a Tennessean, lately an officer in the army of President JUAREZ, had left his service and gone to Brownsville. It was said that he was attempting thence to open negotiations with the French at the mouth of the river for the capture of Matamoras by a united French and Confederate force.

Another account has it that the citizens and foreign residents, European and American, of Matamoras, had asked the interposition of the force at Brownsville to prevent the exaction of the forced loan.

Upon the approach of MEJIA or any other attacking force upon his position, CORTINA was expected to retire to Camargo, and thence, if pressed, to the wilder and more distant settlements in the North and West, to conduct guerrilla warfare upon the French.

Upon the Pacific slope the prospects of the Mexican Republic seemed to brighten. It was rumored that great assistance, both material and otherwise, was coming from California, with a heavy emigration to Sonora. For this there is indeed more than rumor—there is an assurance. Manzanillo is strongly fortified, and in all the northern region, on the Pacific side, the cause of President JUAREZ is triumphant.

Vallandigham on McClellan's Nomination.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, Sept. 10.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM arrived here yesterday, en route to Pennsylvania, to address the people of the various places; but meeting Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance, he promptly authorized the Democratic Chairman of Ohio to withdraw his name from the appointments in Ohio, and returned home. The peace men have determined to maintain their integrity, and will soon call a meeting to determine their course of action.

Serenade to Gen. Anderson.

TRENTON, Friday, Sept. 9.

A large and enthusiastic impromptu meeting assembled this evening at the house of Mr. CHARLES HEWITT, to serenade Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter, who arrived unexpectedly in this by the evening train. Between four and five hundred people from the Trenton Iron Works and the citizens of Trenton, headed by the Trenton Cornet Band, marched to the residence of Mr. HEWITT, and serenaded the General, who made his appearance, and spoke feelingly to the assembled crowd. It was a reunion between the workingmen of the Trenton Iron Company and the General, who asked for the favor of shaking every man by the hand before separating, which was cordially granted, with great cheering for the old hero.

Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 9.

The match between the First Eleven of the New-York Club and the First Eleven of the Philadelphia Club, was finished to-day in favor of the Philadelphians, the total score being New-York, first innings, 69; second innings, 88. Philadelphia, first innings, 106; second innings, 52, with five men to go in. The New-York Eleven were Englishmen, belonging to several clubs, two of them being professionals. Ten of the Philadelphians were Americans, SENIOR, the English cricketer being added.

A large attendance was present on both days. The play was remarkably fine and the result was received by the crowd with great enthusiasm.

Naval.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 10.

Capt. THOMAS P. GREEN, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, communicates to the Navy Department the particulars of several successful boat expeditions from the United States bark *J. L. Davis*, Acting Master W. N. GRISWOLD commanding, on station at Tampa Bay.

The first was made on the 11th of July, and resulted in the destruction of some salt works belonging to HAYGOOD & CARTER, strong Secessionists of Tampa.

The second was made on the 16th of July, to the factory of a strong rebel named MCCLOUGH, which was also destroyed.

The third was made on the 2d, 3d and 4th of August, by the tender schooner *Stonewall*, attached to the *J. L. Davis*.

The War in the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 10.

Gen. PAINE, commanding the District of Western Kentucky, has been removed. Gen. MEREDITH succeeds him.

Gov. FLANIGAN has called a special session of the Arkansas (rebel) Legislature.

The circulation of the Chicago *Times*, the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, the New-York *World*, the New-York *Day-Book*, the *Freemen's Journal*, and the *Metropolitan Record*, have been suppressed at Memphis.

The negroes at Memphis having expressed a desire to assist in the defence of the city, Gen. WASHBURNE has authorized the organization of a regiment of colored troops for that purpose.

Railroad Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

MIFFLIN, Penn., Saturday, Sept. 10.

An accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Latrobe, last evening. Three men were killed and one injured by the explosion of the locomotive attached to a freight train. Six cars loaded with cattle were totally demolished. The engineer, CHARLES CAMKEN, was instantly killed, and WILLIAM WALTER, the conductor, is missing. Both belonged to Pittsburgh. R. JONES, fireman, was killed. Most of the cattle in the forward car were killed. The passenger train which left Pittsburgh at 8:40 P. M., Friday, was detained six hours. The wreck has been removed and trains are now running regularly.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 9.

The Democratic State Convention completed its work last evening by the nomination of E. J. LEWIS as the remaining Elector and JACKSON TEMPLE as the remaining Congressman. At night a large mass meeting was held to ratify MCCLELLAN'S nomination.

The Democrats have carried Story County, Nevada Territory, owing to the presence in the field of two Union tickets. There is probably a majority in favor of a State Constitution.

The Ladies' Christian Commission Fair has closed. It netted over $20,000 in gold.

Markets are quiet.

The Vote of the Soldiers.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, Sept. 7.

Nearly one hundred soldiers, probably, voted in Burlington yesterday, and it is safe to say that *nine-tenths* of them voted the Union ticket. They did so, too, with a perfect understanding of what they were about, and an appreciation of the issue which it was cheering to see. With very few exceptions, appeals to the Democrats among them to stand by their old party, and not to go back on "Little MAC," had no more effect on them than the wind. As one of them, wounded in one of the recent battles, came limping up the steps of the Town Hall, a Democratic ticket vender thrust the Copperhead State ticket into his hand. He took the vote, looked at it very deliberately, and then, with a dry emphasis [illegible] added greatly to the effect of his words, said, "What a —— fool I should be, go down and fight rebels [for three years, with my musket, and then come here to *stab myself in the back* with a piece of paper like that! No!"—throwing the vote for REDFIELD & Co. from him, and drawing his forefinger across his throat with a slow, resolute action—"*I'd cut my throat* before I'd vote that ticket."

That's the way the soldiers feel.

A Rebel Colonel Arrested.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Sept. 9.

Col. HAMILTON, late of the Confederate Army, was arrested at Island Pond to-day, by telegraphic order from Deputy Collector BIRD, of this City. HAMILTON was on his way from Sackville to Canada.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Interest Excited in Europe by our Victories—The Capture of the Georgia—Palmerston's Recent Speech—The Presidential Election.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

This morning the telegraph from London could not help cheering up every loyal heart by stating, "Fort Gaines, at Mobile, has surrendered to the National fleet; all the Confederate war vessels were destroyed or captured." This piece of news will startle the Liverpool cotton and nigger oligarchy, revive the confidence of our Northern friends, and ultimately convince even the London *Times* that it is idle work to waste so much paper and sophistry on its Confederate friends. FARRAGUT at Mobile, SHERMAN at Atlanta; both these officers will soon sweep Alabama, and probably Georgia and South Carolina. It will be difficult for you at home to imagine the excitement produced by each Transatlantic steamer's news, amongst all classes of people in England, France and Germany. The rebels succeeded in buying up many leading journals in Europe. In England, the *Times* and the *Post* produce daily such monstrosities, and they persist so tenaciously in their tactics, that many people, not the least familiar either with American matters nor with the *secret* motives of those slave organs, are bewildered in their opinions and believe that the great Republic is on the brink of destruction. It would take too much labor to prove the falsity of these rebel papers to Europeans, unless you demonstrate by facts. The argument of Mobile and Atlanta will be more eloquent than all the newspaper talk.

For the last two weeks, particularly since the arrival of the *Scotia*, things have materially changed, and public opinion, somewhat enlightened by national victories, is quite on the "*qui vive*." Another good blow, and you will hear of the tenacious Yankees as being called, "*la grande nation*."

By this steamer you will hear of the good news from the United States frigate *Niagara*. This gallant vessel overtook the old sinner *Georgia*, the famous rebel pirate, a few days ago, while under the British flag, near Lisbon, or about twenty miles off that place, and captured the pirate with the whole crew, ship papers, &c., &c., a complete vazzia!

Some thirty sailors (English) were landed by the *Niagara* at Dover; the rest remained on board the United States ship, they having declined British nationality. The *Georgia* was headed toward New-York, and will soon appear in your harbor as a living tale of rebel despondency. The seizure, although the *Georgia* sailed under British colors, and claimed to belong to an English merchant, Mr. BATES, is a legal one, and no claims in British Courts will be available. The next naval event will be, I trust, the capture of the *Florida*, and then JEFFERSON DAVIS' fleet will have gone to Plutus or the devil.

You will, by this time, have received the speech of Lord PALMERSTON, at a banquet in Iveton, intended to prove the peace policy of the British Government as being the only prudent and rational one. In the course of his remarks, Lord PALMERSTON alludes to the civil war in America, and says: "Before many months will have passed, peace between North and South will be made." The "*news from the United States*," and the "*slight hopes of the North for success*," supply the noble Lord with ground for these assertions. Now the news alluded to by the old Premier means the Democratic meetings in New-York in favor of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The slight hopes of success probably means *Mobile* and *Atlanta*. How a Minister of Great Britain, nearly 80 years old, can blunder in this way, has taken everybody by surprise. Let the Americans now pursue their course, rally round the good cause, elect LINCOLN in spite of the British Ministry and the English rebel journals; but before this event shall have taken place, crush the last army of Slavery, and the Republic of the United States will shine brightly all over the world. The London *Times*, the chief organ and leader of the rebels in Europe and America, shall not triumph over the loyal hearts, the streams of glorious blood shed on the battle-fields, and the millions of money spent for the Star Spangled Banner will not be trodden down by British minions, by British blockade-runners, by British hatred against free America. Even Copperheads and Democrats will weigh in their mind, when the moment arrives, whether LINCOLN, the American patriot, who has nearly annihilated Slavery and treason all over rebeldom, or a Democrat, recommended by British journals and British sympathy, shall rule over the American Republic. Let meetings of Democrats go on, let office-seekers try their best in these dreary moments of civil war, the people of all Europe expect better of the great masses of American citizens—that they will rally around the patriot now in the White House, and put the American flag in his hand, where it will be safe and glorious against treason at home and envy abroad.

Your regular correspondents at Paris and London keep you informed of European matters in general. Things here are of too slight an interest for your readers at this moment. H. B—— D.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

The Nominations—Incidents.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1864.

The proceedings of the convention, just closed, have been marked by the utmost harmony.

The ticket nominated is the strongest array of practical, hard-working men of the people that has ever been presented by a State convention. They are thoroughly conversant with the interests of the State, and when elected will know what to do and how to do it.

The convention appears to have ignored factions, and entered upon its work with reference solely to attaining the greatest good for the greatest number.

The radical element doubtless controlled the convention, but it used its power carefully and judiciously. This was manifest in the appointment of a radical temporary Chairman and a permanent Chairman of the opposing faction. Also, in the selection of GREELEY and KING for electors at large. Also, more markedly, in the fact that Mr. LITTLEJOHN voted for GREELEY and KING, in such a positive, distinct manner, as to give unmistakable evidence of a purpose to forget old animosities and old feuds.

The result in Vermont was received with an exhibition of joy that I have hardly seen paralleled.

LEO.

An Order from Gen. Heintzelman.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 6, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commander of this Department that some of the troops lately arrived within its limits, to be mustered out of the service, have committed depredations on the premises of loyal citizens in the neighborhood of their camp, attention is called to Army Regulations and Articles of War, making commanding officers responsible for the conduct of their officers and men.

The troops raised in this department known as the hundred days' men, evincing as they did by the alacrity with which they were organized, and readiness to leave for the field, together with their uniform good conduct, are entitled to the thanks of the Government and the gratitude of the loyal American people. This being the case, it is to be the more regretted that when they return to their native States they should be guilty of such gross neglect of duty as citizens and soldiers, trespassing, as they have, upon their friends and neighbors.

It is the duty of commanding officers of camps where troops are mustered out, to receive complaints of citizens for damage done by these troops; and to detail a board, to consist of not less than three commissioned officers, to assess all damage done, subject to his approval, and the approval of the Commander of this Department. Paymasters will not pay the officers of regiments committing these depredations until such claims are settled, or during the time they are pending.

Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.
S. H. LATHROP, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. A. G.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 10.

M'CLELLAN'S REPORTED RESIGNATION.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S resignation of his commission as Major-General, which he is reported in your City to have tendered, has not yet reached the President. It is supposed it must have been sent by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on board of one of the famous Ball's Bluff fleet, which proved too large for the locks.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 10.

THE TREASURY BIDS.

The aggregate of the bids for the new loan is $72,762,750, and the entire amount awarded is nearly $32,000,000—nine-tenths of it at over four per centum premium. The remainder will be divided pro rata among those who bid at four per centum. Among the successful bids opened to-day, in addition to those telegraphed yesterday, are:

Bowery Savings' Bank, New-York	$200,000	4.05
Bowery Savings' Bank, New-York	100,000	5.05
First National Bank, St. Paul	50,000	5.
Bank of Freemansburgh, New-York	20,000	5.
R. N. Shoemaker, Cincinnati	12,000	4⅝
Battongill Bank, Vermont	10,000	5.
R. W. Bush, Louisville	6,000	5.
T. Steele, Louisville	10,000	5.
Thos. Cornell, Rondout, N. Y.	25,000	4⅝
First National Bank, Akron, Ohio	15,000	4⅝
Corn Exchange, Philadelphia	60,000	4.05@4.30
Fourth Nat'l Bank, Waynesboro, Penn	25,000	4⅜
J. Caswell & Co., New-York	50,000	4⅜
Granite National Bank, Maine	15,000	4.08
Home Insurance Company, New Haven	22,000	4.05
South Berwick Bank, Maine	10,000	4¾
J. Gulliver, Philadelphia	15,000	4.20
J. Gulliver, Philadelphia	15,000	4⅛
People's Bank, Baltimore	10,000	4¼@4⅜
Haddock, Read & Co., Philadelphia	20,000	4¼@5.
Philadelphia Bank	200,000	4⅜@4¾
Bank of State of New-York	250,000	4.05@4.25
Market Bank, New-York	50,000	4⅜

There were numerous successful bids from individuals and corporations from all over the country for amounts smaller than above stated. Some of the offerers prefixed remarks to their bids, saying, "if these should not be acceptable they will take Seven-Thirties at par."

The following are also among the bids opened to-day:

Ninth National Bank, New-York, $500,000 at 104.103.

W. S. Huntington, Cashier First National Bank, Washington, bid for $1,000,000 and $600,000, the latter at 104.103, and the former at a less premium; also $12,000 at 105, and $5,000 at 104.

Livermore, Clews & Co., $2,200,000 at 104.103, and $36,000 at 104.

First National Bank, Philadelphia, bid for large amounts for various parties, from 2 to 5 premium, and for self, $2,000,000 at 104.198.

Stewart Brothers, Philadelphia, $200,000 at 104.103.

Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, $700,000 at 104.103.

E. W. Clarke & Co., Philadelphia, $800,000, and the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, $200,000 at 104.103.

Dwight & Co., Philadelphia, $500,000 at 104.

J. Cooke & Co., Washington, $2,750,000 at 104.103.

The same for Clarkson & Co., Philadelphia, $50,000 at 104@104.25.

Central Bank, New-York, $100,00 at 104.

Phelps, Dodge & Co., $200.000 at 104@102.

Pittston (Pa.) Bank 104.05@104.30

Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, $340,000 at 104.102@104.153.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, $186,000 at 104@104.50.

William Kitchen, President, $825,000 at 104@104.151.

John J. Cisco, New-York, $100,000 at 103@106.

COMMISSIONS ON SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DEPOSITS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular, specifying the commissions which will hereafter be allowed on all subscriptions and deposits obtained on and after this date for three years 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, known as the "Ten-Forty Bonds," as follows: On any aggregate of deposits exclusive of accrued interest for either of said securities of not less than $25,000 and not amounting to $250,000, one quarter of one per cent. On any aggregate of $250,000 and upward, and less than $1,000,000, three-eighths of one per cent. On $1,000,000 and upward, one-half of one per cent. Any person is authorized to act as agent for obtaining subscriptions; but no notes or bonds will be issued except upon certificates in the form heretofore prescribed of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer's designated depositories, or the proper officers of a national deposit bank, that the moneys have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. Deposits made by sub-agents must be in the name of the principal to entitle the sums so deposited to be included in one account. Commissions may be allowed at their discretion, by banks or other agents obtaining subscriptions, to subscribers not exceeding one-half of their own commissions.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The United States and the Republic of Ecuador have exchanged the ratifications of the convention for the mutual adjustment of claims, which are to be referred to a board of two Commissioners, one to be appointed by each country, with an arbitrator in cases where they may disagree.

The State Department has been officially informed of the promulgation of a Portuguese Royal decree, that from Aug. 12 last, until the 31st of March, 1865, the importation of foreign cereals, whether in grain or flour, is permitted in the ports of Lisbon and Oporto, and also by the Eastern Railway and the River Douro.

CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN.

The following letter was received at the Treasury Department, inclosing a five hundred dollar six per cent. bond of 1881, as "conscience money:"

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 5.

Hon W. P. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: The inclosed United States bond is forwarded by an employe of the United States, in compensation for unfaithfulness in the discharge of duties for which a salary was received during a series of years. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. (No signature.)

Indorsed on the bond was the following: "This bond is the property of the United States."

FROM KENTUCKY.

Guthrie's New Affiliations—What the Journal Said Against Vallandigham in the Spring of 1862.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

A friend was to-day introduced by a McClellanite to a member of the august Democratic conclave, who, supposing him a McClellanite, remarked, "McCLELLAN will carry every State but Massachusetts and Vermont; his prospects are brightening every day." My quizzing friend said, "I presume the capture of Atlanta will help McCLELLAN materially." Delegate—"*I don't see how that is going to help him any.*" Introducer quickly enlightened him he was talking to a Lincolnite.

Mr. GUTHRIE is requested to explain how he could associate and commune in the Chicago Committee on Resolutions with THOS. N. LINDSAY, KIRBY SMITH'S Provost-Marshal of Frankfort in September, 1862, and how affiliate with such a Peace Democratic delegate as WASHINGTON BRADLEY, of Harrodsburgh, who fought three years in the rebel army, and is now under $20,000 bonds. Mr. GUTHRIE'S characteristic non-committalism on some trying occasions during and since 1860, freshly illustrated by his Chicago platform, will hardly permit him to explain. Nor will he satisfactorily answer how he and the other Kentucky "Union Democratic" delegates reconcile their Chicago *armistice* plank with their Louisville *war* plank, which, in so many words, was for "using the military force of the nation in putting down the rebellion," "suppressing the armed rebellion of traitors to our country," "subjugating the armed insurrection," and demanding of the rebel people "unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States." GUTHRIE and WICKLIFFE now hand-in-hand! What a *mixed* electoral ticket for Kentucky McClellanites!

The *Journal*, now consorting and coöperating with "God-like VALLANDIGHAM," in April, 1862, branded him as a thorough rebel at heart, and cautioned the country against any party movement made or favored by him, and against all politicians and editors who should act or side with him in attempting to reorganize the Democracy of the Free States under its old partisan flag. PONTIAC.

Terrible Accident at Springfield Centre, N. Y.

THE FLOOR OF A PUBLIC HALL GIVES WAY—LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED,

From the Cooperstown Journal, Sept. 8.

A dreadful accident occurred at Springfield Centre, in this county, on Tuesday evening last, by which about fifty persons were injured—a number of them severely—one or two fatally.

An entertainment was being given by the ladies of that town, in the large dancing hall of the hotel formerly kept by Mr. T. F. PIER, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. That part of the hall which extends over the shed adjoining the hotel on the north, about 32 by 26 feet, built about ten years ago, was set apart for the tables containing refreshments and fancy articles. Up to about 9:30 o'clock those assembled at the hotel were principally gathered in the south end of the hall, over the main building, witnessing tableaux, &c.; at the conclusion of which the curtains were drawn which divided the hall, and the people moved almost en masse toward the furnished tables. In a moment there was a crash, a cry of alarm and anguish, the timbers and floor gave way, and from 150 to 200 men, women and children were precipitated to the ground below, amid the mass of material, tables, &c. For a time there was some confusion; but those who had escaped injury immediately set to work to remove those who had been hurt, and the whole neighborhood made active exertions to alleviate their sufferings; while messengers were sent in different directions to procure medical aid. As soon as the affair became known at Cooperstown, the next morning, Doctors SPRAGUE and LATHROP, and BARTLETT, of Flatbush, went to the Centre, rendering counsel and assistance wherever they were needed.

The following list of casualties was furnished us by Dr. VAN HORNE and others, at the scene of disaster:

Mrs. Richard Ely—both legs and an arm broken. Died Wednesday morning, aged 67 years.
Mrs. Oscar Niles—thigh badly broken.
Mrs. Warren Ely—arm broken.
Mrs. John D. Peck—ankle broken, and internal injuries. Recovery doubtful. Her son was also badly bruised.
Mrs. Joel White—ankle broken.
John M. Gaylor—leg very badly broken.
Son of John White, a lad of 10 years—leg broken.
Son of George Tunioliff, aged about 7 years—rib broken.
John Wiltse—leg and ankle injured.
Mrs. Arthur Wood—severe injury of hip.
Mrs. Daniel Hewes—arm injured.
Miss Rosa Voorhees—severe injury of spine.
Mrs. Polly Carter, of Oswego Co.—leg badly bruised. Her son Charles, a boy, suffered a fracture of the neck of the thigh bone, a severe injury.
Son of Senator Andrews, about 10 years old—rib broken.
Mrs. J. W. Shipman—spine badly injured.
T. F. Pier—slightly bruised; his son seriously bruised.
Mary Northcut and Mary Bogart—both badly bruised.
Miss Angelia Hays—seriously hurt internally.
Mrs. Orange Tunnicliff—spine injured.
Vileroy Palmer—badly hurt in the foot and face.
Mrs. Orange Eckler—sprained ankle.
Mrs. L. P. Shipman—both ankles injured.
Miss Kitty Shipman—injury of hip.
Miss Libby Pegg—leg and foot injured.
Mrs. John Losse—slight injury of spine and ankle.
Mrs. Stephen Luce—foot badly injured.
Mr. and Mrs. Wash. Waterman—each suffered injury of a foot; Mrs. W. seriously hurt.
Mrs. A. P. Gillett—side and leg somewhat bruised.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Latest Political and Military Views of the Rebels.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

THE LATE CHICAGO CONVENTION

The Rebels Deny That They Are Exhausted.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.

As there is at least a chance of the Yankee election in November giving that nation McCLELLAN for President, and PENDLETON for Vice-President, it becomes well worth while to examine carefully the document they call a "platform" basis of the intended policy of the Democratic party, in case of their succeeding to the Government. Inasmuch as we are at war with that country, and the chief controversy between its parties is the maintenance of this very war, and on the best ways of prosecuting the same, if it is to be prosecuted at all—we have, unhappily, a nearer interest in their approaching election than we should wish to feel in the concerns of that people forevermore.

The "platform" is prepared with care, as these documents usually are. It may turn out to be actually the programme or scheme of the Administration of the enemy's country for four years to come; and we are much concerned in forming a clear idea of what this document, verbiage apart, really means and what it does not mean. The first and leading idea is that the party and its candidates "adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union," which they pronounce to be "equally conducive to the welfare of all the States, Northern and Southern;" thus undertaking to judge of what conduces to the welfare, not only of the States represented in that convention, but also of those which are now the Confederate States. Democrats cannot bear—no more than Abolitionists—to look upon this as a foreign land. They cannot live without us. Without us, they say they have no country at all. Here is a most singular ardor of attachment, which, though unreciprocated, cannot be cooled! The studied disdain and even repugnance of the beloved object does not abate the passion a whit; and it grows as warmly in the Democratic as in the Republican breast. Hitherto, under the Lincoln régime, our adorers have paid court to us, but roughly; they have wooed us as the tiger woos his bride. But McCLELLAN and PENDLETON—as appears from a subsequent part of the platform—promise to be lovers of milder mood. They propose to take a hint from the parable of the Traveler, the North Wind and the Sun. This cloak of Confederate independence cannot be blown off by the rudest blasts of Boreas; on the contrary, the traveler only wraps it the more closely around him. But the sun, after March next, is to beam with so gracious a warmth that the traveler is expected to fling his cloak off upon the roadside, as a soldier, on a hot march, sometimes flings his overcoat. The platform declares that "immediate efforts should be made for a cessation of hostilities." This is a carefully calculated expression. Why "efforts?" Democrats as well as Abolitionists, know that the Government of that nation can bring about a cessation of hostilities at any moment, without any effort at all; by only ceasing, upon their part, from hostilities upon us, and all hostilities cease on the instant. But the framers of the "platform" take care to intimate that this is not what they mean—the "cessation of hostilities" which they seek is to be expressly "with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States"—meaning union of the Confederate with the Federal States. If a cessation of hostilities is to be proposed, even with this "view," we cannot see that any effort is required; the Federal Government could, at any time, stop the war and invite a convention of what they call all the States; but, to whom, the use of the word "effort" proves that the cessation of hostilities they contemplate is not only with this view, but upon this condition—the condition that the Confederate States agree to come into the convention, and be bound by it, or in some other peaceable way place themselves once more "on the basis of the Federal Union." Now, to bring about a cessation of hostilities upon these conditions may certainly require an effort, and the word is not misplaced.

The platform, then, does not pledge the new Administration, if it come into power, to stop the war, nor so much as to suspend hostilities for a single moment, but only to make efforts to induce the Confederate States to come into convention for the restoration of the "Union"—that is, to submit as a condition of even an armistice.

One paragraph of this document declares that the object of the Democratic party is not only to preserve the Union, but also "the rights of the States unimpaired." But it is sufficiently clear among these rights of the States they do not count the right of secession, inasmuch as they do not even once hint throughout their "platform" that there can be any peace without Union, and especially as they have nominated for President the man who committed the very first and most conspicuous outrage upon State rights and sovereignty, by throwing into prison the whole Legislature of Marvland, on the mere suspicion that it was about to take that State out of the Union. But it is also evident that among the State rights they wish to preserve is not reckoned the right of secession, from this further circumstance, that in the resolution condemning LINCOLN's "usurpation of dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution and the suoversion of the civil by the military law in States not in insurrection," they imply that there are States in insurrection, namely, these Confederate States; and that in these there can be no objection to such assumption of extraordinary powers—that in these there is no Constitution, and that in these the civil law ought to be subverted by the military. Therefore, nothing can be plainer than that the Chicago Democrats, like the Baltimore Republicans, deny the right of secession, hold these States to be in insurrection, (that is, rebellion,) and declare that our citizens have no civil rights, and ought to be ruled by military law. The difference between them is not difference of principle, but of expediency only; like the difference between the sun and the wind—the storm having been tried and having failed, it is the sun's turn—but one way or the other, the cloak must come off.

It is true that these platforms may be considered rather as temporary instruments and agencies for simply getting into power, than as precise and binding documents of political action. It is also true that some at least of the supporters of these nominations are well known to be warm advocates of peace, Union or no Union; some of them even going the length of maintaining the right of a State to secede. It may further be admitted that if all the Yankee nation resembled McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, SEYMOUR and VALLANDIGHAM, and if such men had continued to hold the Government of the old Union, there might never have been any secession at all. All this may be so; but in the meantime it is important for us to remember that in their authorized declaration of principles they do call us insurgents, (or rebels,) do deny us, while in insurrection, the rights of States and all other rights whatsoever, and do not breathe the faintest hint of even an armistice, except upon the terms of our coming into a convention with them on the basis of the Union.

The only practical moral we can draw from all this is, that the Confederate States never had more urgent need of an effective army and a diligent conscription, and vigilant leaders, and all men to the front, than they have at this hour.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

From the Examiner.

The issues of peace and war are not in the hands of politicians and statesmen; no, not in the slightest degree; *they are in the hands of soldiers. It is useless to vote war if your last armies are destroyed*—useless to vote peace if your armies are marching on flushed with victory to a splendid conquest. Further, those Yankees who are war men to-day will be peace men in three months if their grand campaign turn out an utter failure; and *those who are for peace to-day (with a few exceptions) will foam for war and yell for blood within the same three months, if they see reason to believe that the Confederacy is reeling to its fall.*

If the Peace Democrats prevail at Chicago, it will prove that the Democratic party generally thinks war played out, and believes it will have a better chance of coming into place on a peace than on a war platform; that even a peace platform could not stand up against the capture of Atlanta and Petersburg—would be swept out of sight in a moment by the capture of Richmond. So, if the War Democrats prevail, and *all* the parties contending for power advocate war until "the suppression of the rebellion," yet *that* could not stand against the defeat of SHERMAN, and the reappearance of GRANT's beaten remnant, *re infecta*, at Washington. Even as signs, then, or weather-vanes, to show the wind blows at any given moment, those indications are fallacious, especially in a season of change and tempest like the present.

Accordingly, while we await the next news coming from the North, it is as well to fix it in our minds that whatever that news may be this first of September, *it and all its significance will be out of date on the first of October, out of the memory of men on the first of November, and by New-Year's day will be with the days before the flood.*

AN ARMISTICE NOT WANTED.

From the Dispatch.

What do we want an armistice for? Is it that GRANT may have leisure to recruit and reorganize his shattered ranks? Is it that LINCOLN may have soldiers to control the elections within his dominions? Is it that the new levy of half a million may be thoroughly disciplined before it be brought into the field, and thereby be the better suited to his purpose of trampling out the life of our liberties? Is it that new iron-clads may be built, new engines of destruction be invented, new arms be imported from the arsenals of Europe? Is it that at the end of the term we may find ourselves so surrounded by bayonets, so blockaded by fleets, so beset in every quarter of our country, that we can no longer offer even the show of resistance? *We can see no other result than this, for it does not seem that the fleets and armies are to be withdrawn.*

PEACE AND RECOGNITION.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We are happy to know that in our President's singleness of purpose and lofty elevation of principle we have a sure guarantee that no other basis but that of absolute sovereignty and perfect independence of the States will be admitted. * * * An offer of an armistice is fraught with serious embarrassment for the South. * * * Let us reject all secondary questions, and refuse all contingent arrangements. The simple recognition of full and absolute independence of the Confederate States, is the one great condition upon which alone we can conclude peace; we ask for no more; we can accept nothing less. All other questions of territorial limits, of payment of national debt," etc., "nay, even the vexed question of emancipation, sink into utter insignificance by the side of the fundamental condition. Independence and peace is what we pray and fight for; war and death is what we are equally prepared for. Our recognition yielded, we will discuss reconstruction with our enemies, and when convinced that our interest lies in once more trying one Government, there will be no danger of our people disregarding their plain interests. Without negotiation, there can be no armistice, no convention, no discussion—nothing but war! war! war! They must choose between recognition and war; there is no middle ground. Here we plant our banner, and here, with God's help, we mean to maintain it, for us and our children.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE DRAFT.

From the Sentinel, Sept. 1.

LINCOLN has emptied his forts, and concentrated his whole strength into the armies, but it has been unavailing. And now the cry comes up for vast rein, forcements, or his Generals must abandon the field. How is he to get them? Volunteering having ceased the market for foreign mercenaries having dried up nothing remains but the *draft*. Upon the draft LINCOLN has resolved, and he sends out orders to catch up no less than 500,000 men, and force them into uniforms.

Will his people endure this draft? After having furnished such immense armies—after such enormous sacrifices of life and limb and treasure, contributed in the freshness of their enthusiasm and the confidence of their hopes, will they stand so vast a levy now, when the war has become interminable and hopeless, when all their enthusiasm is gone, and when not a recruit can be obtained save by the lash of compulsion? It is at least a doubtful question. LINCOLN's friends tell him so; as witness the article which we copy from the NEW-YORK TIMES. They all feel that this is a hazardous experiment. LINCOLN knows it; yet he can do nothing else.

These various reasons give strong ground for expecting that the draft will be wholly or substantially a failure. But we must not forget to allow proper importance to the fact that LINCOLN holds the reigns of power, and that he rules, or has ruled hitherto, with strong and unscrupulous hand. He may be able, with his military minions, to crush out opposition, and intimidate dissent. He may arrest, imprison or banish the leaders among his opponents, and be may fire into and disperse popular gatherings; and if we are to judge by the past, the people would cower and submit.

If they cower, then LINCOLN will have everything as he wishes. A few soldiers at the polls, a word of instruction to the judges of election to arrest every man who supports a "Copperhead traitor," and LINCOLN will be elected with an unanimity such as has marked the late "*elections*" in the Commonweaths of Maryland and Kentucky.

On the whole, it must be held in much doubt which will prevail—whether LINCOLN will be able to keep his foot "firmly" on the necks of his people, or whether they will assert, and be able to maintain, the rights of freemen. There has been, for some time, an increasing timorousness on the part of LINCOLN, and an increasing boldness and strength on the part of his opponents, which indicate a decay of his power and of the terror which it has inspired. But, in the struggle for life and death which is before him, his very fears will engage him in audacious and desperate means. While then inclining to the belief that LINCOLN is on the eve of his downfall, and his people at the dawn of their triumph, we shall await developments with anxiety as well as strong hope

THE SOUTH NOT EXHAUSTED.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 1.

The enemy, as usual, is feeding his hopes upon a vain delusion. The South is not starved nor exhausted of men. It will be as able to resist a crushing campaign in 1865 as it has proved itself able to withstand the formidable onslaught of 1864. *Our town populations are straightened for supplies, it is true, and in another year a large portion of them will have to go into the interior, and from consumers become producers*, which is a piece of economy so obvious and feasible that they will require no persuasion to accept it. But the population at large finds no difficulty in subsisting. * * *

The crops of 1864, which are to supply subsistence for the next twelve months, are unusually good. Certain localities have suffered from drouth, but this evil has been partial only. As a general rule, the crops of 1864 are better than those of 1863, and promise abundant bread for another year. There has, in fact, been never any lack of quantity. The difficulty was in distribution. But our railroads have held out wonderfully well. Their own officers have been surprised at the facility with which they have been able to keep them up. *We are better prepared to maintain our railroad system at this hour than we were eighteen months ago.* Every month increases our capacity to improve and maintain these essential public works.

Nor are our armies so nearly destroyed as the enemy persuades himself. That of Northern Virginia is stronger now than when GRANT began the battles of the Wilderness. We have lost few in killed, and the wounded are nearly all recovered and returned to their places. *In general, the army grows stronger, rather toan weaker, for the boys attaining to the military age outnumber the killed and the discharged old men.* The progress of active operations thins our ranks, but a lull of the strife recuperates the disabled and restores the strength of the ranks. The Confederacy is immeasurably stronger on this first day of September, 1864, than it was on the 1st of May, 1862 or 1863. It can place as many men in the field; and each man is a veteran, when before he was a raw recruit.

The Yankeees may as well dismiss their pleasing visions of Southern exhaustion. It was this very mistake which lured them into this war; and the same delusion has been the cause of all their disappointments. If they determine to carry on the war, they must brace themselves like men to the real fact that they will have to encounter great armies, well supplied, thoroughly armed, and brave as any that ever trod a field of battle. The cowardly idea that the rebellion is exhausted, and that their further operations will be feebly resisted will bring them to grief. The South has fought LINCOLN for one term, successfully. If they reelect him, she can fight him another still more successfully. There is no thought of submission, nor any fear of collapse, here; and the North would meet in the Fall of 1868 the same spirit which they encountered at the outset of the struggle at Bull Run.

"THE BLOOD STARTS WITH THE SWEAT."

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.

So much for the third removal of Gen. JOHNSTON. First, he was virtually removed by being deprived of power to direct his Lieutenant, PEMBERTON, and the cost of that gratification to the feelings of Mr. DAVIS was the army of Vicksburgh. Next he was superseded by BRAGG; and the organization of the second army was destroyed at Missionary Ridge. Thirdly, after restoring it, he was removed at the very moment when his knowledge, skill and energy were indispensable to the success and even the safety of the campaign; superseded by Hood, a commander of division, notoriously incapable of managing anything larger than a division. The result is disaster at Atlanta, in the very nick of time when such a victory alone could save the prrty of LINCOLN from irretrievable ruin.

Gen. JOHNSTON is thought over-cautious; too reticent about his plans; disposed to be mysterious as to approaching events. He was removed because "he did not speak with entire confidence about holding Atlanta." But results prove that if he was cautious in movement, and chary of promises, it was for good reasons. It is evident that, in each case, he knew where he was, what material he had in hand, and the best use to make of it. Whatever else may be said, it cannot be said that he ever lost an army or any considerable body of troops, or incurred any disaster, or even disadvantage that obscured our prospects for a moment. If any man has been so great a fool as to question either his military capacity, his courage or his earnest patriotism, certainly these events vindicate him. But, alas! of what interest is that? of what importance is that? of what consideration is a single reputation, if the country must be lost to justify it? Who cares now whether JOHNSTON was right or JEFF. DAVIS was right?

Yet we must think of these things, for these are the causes which produce the effects. It is manifestly absurd to put up and pull down a commander in the field according to the crude views or peevish fancies of a functionary in Richmond. Such conduct of government would paralyse the greatest military genius, ruin the oldest army, and render success in war absolutely impossible. Now, is it not hard—is it not cruelly hard—that the struggle of eight millions, who sacrifice their money, sacrifice their lives, who groan in the excess of exertion, who wrench every muscle till the blood starts with the sweat—should come to naught—should end in the ruin of us all—that the predilections and antipathies, the pitiful personal feelings of a single man may be indulged.

With the scanty information at hand it is impossible to estimate the late affair in Georgia. It is certain that Atlanta has been abandoned by our troops. We do not know whether the guns were left or not. The loss of the place is otherwise without material importance. As a military post it had no value whatever. It was once important as the junction of railroads, but has ceased to be so since the railroads to the north were lost. SHERMAN could not hold it a week if the Confederate army in the neighborhood was in proper hands. But the moral effect of its loss, though it may be temporary, will be great. It will render incalculable assistance to the party of LINCOLN, and obscure the prospect of peace, late so bright. It may enable him to execute the draft. It will diffuse gloom over the South. The depression, however, may be speedily relieved if the Administration has a grain of real sense or a spark of unselfish patriotism. The reinstatement of JOHNSTON or the appointment of BEAUREGARD would at once restore the confidence of the country and of the army; and the genius of either would soon prove SHERMAN's advantage to be an illusion and an abortion. But the confidence either of countre or the army will scarcely survive the continuation of HOOD in command, still less the reappearance of BRAGG. It is easy to see the path of wisdom now; but it is difficult still to hope anything wise, or magnanimous or unselfish from the Administration.

THE RAILROADS.

From the Dispatch, Aug. 26.

From a very remarkable article in the *Enquirer* of yesterday, we learn general news which ought to set at rest every apprehension which the public may entertain, with regard to the consequences likely to result from the occupation of the Weldon Railroad. Our *true* communication with the South, the writer of the article says, and says truly, is beyond the reach of GRANT, his army, and the gang of thieves that go by the name of raiders. If the Danville Railroad be cut, the communication of the South with Lynchburgh still remains intact, and it may be extended to Richmond by the canal and the Central Railroad. But we are not so dependent on the South fo provisions as the Yankees imagine. The harvests of the James and the Rivanna Rivers, and o the valley, have been abundant, and are all gath red in. *Though the communication with the South were entirely destroyed, there is still an abundant supply for the subsistence of our armies.* The Yankee idea of starving us out, and forcing us to abandon our positions by tearing up railroad tracks and cutting the bridges, is not only preposterous of itself, but has been to them the source of enormous loss in men, horses, artillery, and the materials generally of war. In the meantime the railroads thus torn up are repaired before any serious inconvenience can arise from the want of their service, and long before the army would be in a starving condition, were it even solely dependent on them for supplies. This was demonstrated beyond the possibility of a mistake during the current Summer, after the raids of SHERIDAN and HUNTER. The repairs on the Danville road were completed in nineteen days, and those on the Central within the same space of time. The repairs on the Lynchburg and Tennessee road were of pushed and finished with an energy and expedition which have in them something portentous. In the raid of May, 23 bridges, among them the bridge over New River, 1,800 feet long and 60 feet high, was burned. Although the timber with which this bridge was repaired was, at the time of its destruction, growing in the woods, the materials were provided and the work executed in nineteen days. When, in the middle of June, HUNTER made his raid, he flattered himself that he had done the work on this road effectually. "The work of destruction," says the *Enquirer*, "was thoroughly organized. Brigades tore up the track, mechanics, detailed and provided with tools for the purpose, plied, burnt, and destroyed the cross-ties and rail with as much system as had been employed in the construction of the road. They destroyed every bridge from Lynchburgh to Salem, a distance of sixty miles, and rendered it necessary to replace from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand cross-ties. The rails had been heated, bent and twisted, and were straightened and replaced. The timber for these bridges and cross-ties, as well as for wood-sheds, and water-tanks, and other necessary structures, was growing in the woods when the raid occurred. The enemy had destroyed four thousand lineal feet of bridging. One of these bridges was nearly eight hundred feet long and sixty feet high. The whole of these repairs, except the principal bridge, was finished in nineteen days, and the road was in running order from Lynchburgh to Bristol within less than sixty days from the day of its destruction."

We make this quotation, not only to show what energy and enterprise can do, but to prove that our communication with the South, by means of the Danville Railroad, cannot be destroyed as long as raiding parties are the only dependence for destroying it. Permanent occupation is the only thing that can effect it, and we hardly think that possible just at this time. Even should the High bridge on the Southside Railroad be destroyed, a temporary road could be made around the track, or the Danville Railroad could be reached from the Southside by a road from Farmville to Keysville. Much anxiety has been felt with regard to the existence of railroad iron in sufficient quantities to repair these roads as they are broken up; but it need no longer be felt. Steps have already been taken at Lynchburgh for rerolling old railroad iron, and no doubt similar arrangements will be made here and elsewhere. In a short time, railroad iron may be made aoundant, at least for all the purposes of war.

For most of the facts here stated we are indebted to the article in the *Enquirer*, supposed to have been written by an eminent citizen of Virginia, long distinguished by his thorough knowledge of the resources of the State and his zeal in the cause of internal improvement. We hail the opinion that our railroads cannot be long kept out of use by means of raids, as the more important, because we believe it is supported, if it was not originally inspired, by men of the largest experience and the highest practical ability. That is the only element in the question of GRANT's present position which need give us the slightest uneasiness. * * * While Danville Railroad so as effectually to cut us off from the South—if he cannot cut us off from the South even by disabling the Danville Railroad effectually—and if he cannot starve out our army, even though he should cut off our communication with the South—then we have nothing serious to apprehend from his late movement. It takes him out of the low grounds of the Appomattox and places him in a healthier position. That is something, but it is all. It does not give him Petersburgh, nor does it advance him in his progress toward its capture.

ATLANTA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.

The only news of importance we have to announce this morning is

THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

After six weeks command of the Army of Tennessee Gen. Hood abandoned Atlanta on last Thursday night, the 1st inst. An official dispatch received from him on Saturday night, the essential portions of which we give below, explains all that is yet known of the affair.

HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 3, 1864.

On the evening of the 30th of August the enemy made a lodgement across Flint River, near Jonesboro. We attacked them there on the evening of the 31st with two corps, but failed to dislodge them.

This made it necessary to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st of September.

Our loss on the evening of the 31st was small.

On the evening of the 1st of September Gen. HARDEE's corps, in position at Jonesboro, was assaulted by a superior force of the enemy, and being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night, with the loss of eight guns.

The enemy's prisoners report their loss very severe.

J. B. HOOD, General.

From the above dispatch it appears that the Army of Tennessee is on the Macon Railroad, somewhere south of Jonesboro, probably at Lovejoy's Station. Jonesboro is twenty-two miles south of Atlanta; Lovejoy's twenty-nine. From Lovejoy's to Macon the distance by the Macon road is seventy-four miles.

Though this dispatch was not made public till yesterday morning, the facts set forth in it were the street talk so long ago as Friday morning. It was then also reported that Hood's army had been cut in two. From the dispatch it is clear that this was a one time the case. When "on the evening of the 1st of September Gen. HARDEE's CORPS, in position at Jonesboro, twentw-two miles south of Atlanta, was assaulted by a superior force of the enemy" and "outflanked," the enemy pushed in between him and Hood at Atlanta, and that night Hood, by striking across the country in a southeasterly direction, managed to rejoin him on the railroad south of Jonesboro.

How it was that after attacking the enemy "with two corps," near Jonesboro, on Wednesday evening, only HARDEE's corps was at Jonesboro on Thursday evening, to resist the assault of the enemy, can only be accounted for by supposing that after our attack had failed to dislodge the enemy Hood withdrew one of them (S. D. LEE's) to Atlanta, leaving HARDEE to bear the brunt alone. This he would hardly have done had he not miscalculated the enemy's designs. He must have believed the main body of SHERMAN's army to have been in front of Atlanta, when in fact it was on the Flint River, near Jonesboro, 20 odd miles to the South.

As to the losses incurred on either side, Gen. HOOD tells us only that "our loss on the evening of the 31st (when we attacked) was small," and that "the enemy's prisoners report their loss very severe." He does not inform us whether our loss in men was great or small when, on the evening of the 1st, HARDEE, "being out-flanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night, with the loss of eight guns." We feel pretty sure our loss on this occasion was not small.

This abandonment of Atlanta, under the circumstances, is not a good thing, but iso far from being dispirited by it, our people ought reverenily to thank God that it is no worse. There are many persons who have had a great weight of anxiety raised from their souls by this news. They have been fearing for the last month, not only that Atlanta would be abandoned, but that some great and irretrievable disaster would overtake the Army of Tennessee. Atlanta is gone, but the army is still a unit, and is safe. The loss of Atlanta is nothing; the loss of the army would have been without a remedy.

FROM MOBILE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.

We have still later advices from Mobile. The spirit of the people remains firm and unshaken. The *Tribune*, speaking of the situation, says that "the fall of Fort Morgan, and the subsequent landing of several thousand troops at Cedar Point, has had but little effect upon the feelings of our people. The determination to defend the city is so firmly stamped on their minds that nothing can shake their confidence in their ability to hold it against any force the enemy can bring by land or water. The *Register* says on the same subject:

"So far as the defence of Mobile is concerned, the loss of Fort Morgan amounts to nothing material, after Gaines and Powell had passed into the hands of the enemy. The most that can be said of it is that it is a convenience to the enemy to hold Fort Morgan, as it increases his facilities for passing his heavy ships in and out of the bay. But being in possession of Fort Gaines and Grant's Pass, formerly commanded by Fort Powell, he had all the command of the bay, without Fort Morgan, that was essential to his military operations against the city. It is, therefore, the extreme of childishness to indulge in a moment's despondency over the loss of Fort Morgan, for it counts nothing in the game that is to be played out twenty-seven miles this side of it. The game we have in our own hands, and we can only lose it by the weakness which has been displayed on the lower lines.

To Major-Gen. FRANK GARDNER is committed the command of this military district, the city and troops. Gen. GARDNER has proved himself every inch a soldier. The individual man is lost in the soldier. With a clear and active intellect, the highest military habitudes of mind and the largest military experience, we know no officer that the Government could possibly spare to us who is better entitled to the fullest and most enthusiastic confidence of the public. At Port Hudson he fought and defied for months the combined power of FARRAGUT's fleet and BANKS' army. He held both at bay, sunk the enemy's ships, repulsed and slaughtered his land forces with only a handful of men, and only yielded at last when food and ammunition failed him. Here is a record of deeds—the proof of fiery trial—to snow that he is just the man for the place in which the fortune of war has thrown him. Indeed, with MAURY, GARDNER, HIGGINS, LIDDELL and others, we consider that this army is particularly fortunate in its commanders. They are certainly the matches of any Generals which belong to the opposing army of Gen. BANKS, an army whose history is defeat in a series of campaigns beyond the Mississippi. These troops have been whipped out of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and we have the officers and men and the warlike appliances to whip them off from Mobile whenever they venture upon its attack."

THE SITUATION.

Mobile papers of the 23d, report no change in the situation of affairs. The *Telegraph*, in summing up the situation, says:

"We have no situation that we had not this time a week ago. Everywhere affairs are ostensibly as they were. We have nothing good to record and nothing bad. As far as we of Mobile are concerned there is little change in affairs. The Yankee fleet is still in the bay, but (manifests no intention of trying conclusions with our batteries; and we think that there is no serious intention to change this *status* without cooperation of a land force, for which we must be prepared.

There is not so much apprehension of this attack as there was a week ago. People not only become accustomed to danger by meeting it, but they also become less apprehensive of it by contemplating its approach. And so it is here. Our men are getting ready for the enemy as though they had measured his stature, and felt a profound confidence in their ability to cope with him.

We have no great fear of the result, notwithstanding it may impair the beauty of our pleasant city; but what is that compared to the great object of holding the enemy at bay? Nothing: and so every man with good, manly, patriotic blood in his veins will consider it. *We must hold Mobile, so that if peace negotiations be set on foot it shall not be in possession of the enemy, while other parts of the country are free of his most pernicious presence* With good heart, and a sense of duty in the interior, we think this much may be promised.

FROM LOUISIANA.

Late advices from Louisiana represent that our light shore batteries continue to annoy the Yankee boats on the Mississippi. Last Monday one of our batteries fired into the *Flying Cloud*, six miles below Port Hudson, and disabled her. Yankee monitors came to her assistance.

A LETTER FROM GEN. LEE.

From the Examiner.

We publish below a letter addressed by Gen. LEE to Gen. HAMPTON, complimenting the cavalry for their gallant and valuable services against the enemy on the Charles City and Darbytown roads on the 15th, 16th and 18th instant. The complimentary letter was written, it will be observed, previous to the battle of last Thursday, upon which occasion again the cavalry contributed so conspicuously to the success of Gen. HILL's attack upon the enemy at Reams'.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Aug. 19, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Wade Hampton, Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I desire to express the gratification derived from the conduct of the cavalry during its late operations north of James River.

The success of W. H. F. LEE's division on the 15th inst., the more signal results that attended the combined attack of his and Gen. GARY's forces on the following day, and the skillful execution of your orders on the 18th by Gen. BUTLER with his division, reflect great credit upon the several commands engaged.

Please express to the officers and men my thanks for their gallant and valuable services. The loss sustained by the cavalry in the fall of Brig.-Gen. CHAMBLISS will be felt throughout the army, in which, by his courage, energy and skill, he had won for himself an honorable name.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

Official:

L. TIERNAN BRIEN, Major and A. A. G.

WHO ARE EXEMPT.

From the Whig.

The following correspondence between Gov. WATTS, of Alabama, and the Secretary of War, settles the question of the liability of exempted and detailed men. It will be seen that exempted men are liable to do military duty under the call of the Governor, and that the detailed men are liable for service when called on by the Confederate Commander of the reserves in a State:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, Aug. 5, 1864.

To Hon. John A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

Do you regard the bonded agriculturists and other exempted men subject to militia duty? If they are not subject to militia duty they should be called out as reserves.

Mobile is attacked, and Gen. MAURY has called for all the troops I can send I hold these men as subject to militia duty, and have issued my orders accordingly. Let me hear from you at once.

T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6, 1864.

Gov. T. H. Watts:

The exempted men are all liable to militia duty. Detailed men are liable to be called on for service in an exigency by the Commander of the Reserves in your State. JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

FLOUR.

From the Dispatch, Aug. 23.

There is some feverishness about flour, and a stringency in the market, not warranted by the facts. The crop of wheat this year is not only heavy, but excellent in quality; better, indeed, than it has been for many years. The supply would now be quite abundant, or at least liberal, but for the long drouth which has prevailed in a large portion of the State, and which has reduced the streams to so low a degree that there has been no water power to grind the grain. The mills have been stopped in almost every section trading with this city—or so nearly suspended that they have been only able to meet the neighborhood demands upon them. It may be conjectured that the recent copious rains will give the mills a supply of water sufficient to grind the wheat rapidly; and the stock of flour, should the transportation be afforded, will soon be very much increased.

A LETTER FROM F. P. BLAIR.

From the Richmond Whig, Sept. 3.

The following letter, the original of which is in our hands, and the genuineness of which we vouch for, now for the first time sees the light. It is an important leaf in the secret history of Washington diplomacy and intrigue. Old FRANK BLAIR, the writer, is the power behind the throne at the Yankee capital, stronger than the throne. Even Mr. EVERETT has to seek his influence and favor in his humble quest of an unavowed mission abroad. What, therefore, BLAIR urged upon LINCOLN as a policy necessary for him to pursue we may be pretty sure was done, or at least attempted. EVERETT, it seems, did not get the appointment he desired, THURLOW WEED having been preferred to him. No doubt, BLAIR played EVERETT a trick by giving his voice in favor of WEED. But the important thing to be observed in the letter is, that BLAIR recommends the negotiation of a secret treaty with France, securing to that Government certain commercial advantages, and to the Emperor "new securities for his dynasty," in return for an alliance "offensive and defensive" against England. If France should decline such an arrangement, then BLAIR recommends that the proposal be made to Russia. The information is next to positive that such an offer was made to Russia, through CASSIUS M. CLAY, from which we may infer that it had already been tendered to and rejected by France. Whether Russia accepted or not is uncertain.

This letter is equally important and interesting, and must furnish food for thought to Mr. BENJAMIN:

SILVER SPRING, Aug. 24, 1864.

Hon. Edward Everett:

MY DEAR SIR: I have troubled the President, I fear, too much, pressed as he is with many cares, to make an extraordinary effort towards thwarting the intrigues of England in seeking to engage the monarchies of Europe in her scheme of dividing the Republic. They all have a common apprehension that our system of government, if progressively prosperous, may expand its influence and control their destinies; but England sees a pressing danger to her ascendancy on the ocean in the growth of our maritime activity. It alarms her jealousy more immediately than the fear, which reaches her, with all the rest of the royalties, remotely, that our republican advances may gain too much among their people. Hence you see that the late debate in the House of Lords when there was such a strong demonstration made of the wish to get Europe united to intervene to destroy our Union, shows yet more plainly that the ministry only wait that event to make England the champion of the movement. When I received your letter, for which I give you my best thanks, I put it and the inclosure in the hands of the President, and urged upon him, a second time, the necessity of sending some more capable than any Minister that we have now in Europe to avert, if possible, the threatened coalition against our national life. I think we could offer to LOUIS NAPOLEON, in a treaty of commerce, advantages to the staple productions of France—in a treaty (secret if necessary) new securities to his dynasty—in one offensive and defensive against our own and France's hereditary enemy and rival, an alliance more stable than English *entente cordiale*, which would keep him out of the plot against our Government. But if he is so bound up by new devotion to the old enemy of his house and his nation, then we ought to appeal to Russia, and endeavor to get up a Northern coalition which, made strong by our naval power, could cope with the ambition of England and France to give the law to two continents. Russia, which has sought in vain to bring our her strength to play a part on the ocean, would gladly, I think, employ her diplomatic skill in concerting a plan to unite the Northern Powers with the United States in the effort to deliver the land and sea from the domineering control of England and France.

It is clear that we should attempt in some way to defeat the scheme of England against us, which has for its immediate object the separation of the States, and to place the States where republican principles prevail between European dependencies North and South. The man who should back this project, now so manifestly indicated in the English Parliament, would deserve the gratitude of every lover of his race from age to age.

I had another conversation with the President on this subject but a day or two since, and I urged that you were the most accomplished man for this mission that our country furnished. I had broached the matter to Mr. SEWARD before going to the President for the third time, but he was fully impressed with the idea that for "the present there was no danger of intervention; England was all right! Lord LYONS was our friend abroad. He thought of sending Mr. WEED to look into matters there, who had access to all the men in authority in England and France," &c., &c. I told the President of this conversation, and observed that I thought you had more the ear of the sovereigns and people of Europe than Mr. WEED. Mr. SEWARD's suggestion, we were safe from intervention "for the present," makes the opportunity pertinent to intervene on our part to prevent it on that of our enemies in the future. The President concluded the interview by saying that he would give the matter his serious consideration, and I believe he will make the mission unless it be made a personal matter by Mr. SEWARD, who may insist on making our diplomacy a monopoly of his own to the exclusion of the President's interest in it, and set Mr. WEED, who is identified with himself, over it, as a general superintendent of our diplomacy in Europe. I wish it insisted on by persons of more power than your obedient servant. F. P. BLAIR.

THE REBEL COMMISSARIAT.

THE RATION OF THE REBEL SOLDIER, AS DESCRIBED BY HIMSELF.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, Aug. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the Whig:

It has been our lot to have been for some months attached to the military detachment known as the "Richmond Defences," during which time we have patiently, silently, almost uncomplainingly, borne with the miserable food and raiment issued to us; but there is a point at which patience ceases to be a virtue. Were the hardships of which we complain the result of stern necessity, I should not say a word, but, knowing to the contrary, if for a moment I thought the Government was cognizant of such treatment, I should consider it a Government disgraced; disgraced in the lack of all those good qualities, justice, truth, gratitude, and the like, which generally make up whatever we recognize as noble in an individual or a nation; but I do not believe that the army, while it suffers, and is dumb, is far from believing that these hardships, superadded to the unavoidable deprivations of the soldier, are imposed on them by the Government they trust in so implicitly, but we look to it to have the matter thoroughly investigated and set right.

The rations issued to troops in this department are as follows:

Corn meal, 1 pound per day, almost invariably *trashy* and *musty*.

Peas, ½th of a pound per day, full of worms and weevils.

Bacon, ½th of a pound per day, rancid, and frequently very much tainted.

Salt, 3 pounds for 100 men per day.

Soap, none!

Take in conjunction with the above bill of fare—which, when served up, consists of musty corn-bread and a little rancid grease for breakfast, and a little rancid grease and musty corn-bread for dinner—the fact that our monthly pittance of pay is withheld from us for four, six and eight months at a time, and you will perceive that we are obliged either to feed ourselves in some mysterious way, eat food unfit almost for swine, or go hungry, besides remaining filthy from absolute lack of soap, or money to pay for washing. *Wholesome* food and strict cleanliness are indispensable to the health and efficiency of an army; the first we cannot get—for the latter we have to trust to our wits; for, Mr. Editor, our homes are not within the Confederate lines, therefore we cannot supply ourselves, but are absolutely dependent upon our rations.

Some days ago one of our men took some meal to a neighboring house to exchange for a little flour, for the use of a sick comrade. The lady said she would willingly make the exchange, as she wanted meal, but her *negroes would not eat such as we had.* We have frequently had to throw away our entire rations of peas from their being full of worms and weevils, yet, in the face of this, the Government agents the other day advertised, in the Richmond papers, a large quantity of peas *for sale, guaranteed sound.* These were, I presume, bought by traders, for seeing some, very good, exposed for sale on Main street, and being asked a price on a par with the enormous rates of all things in Richmond, I inquired of the storekeeper where he bought them. He answered, "From the Government." So it would seem these agents, or whatsoever you might please to term them, when, *by mistake*, they get any army supplies, which being *sound* are considered by them too good for soldiers, they sell them to speculators and extortioners *with a guarantee*; but as the private in the army has to "grin and bear" every fraud and imposition, they throw the rotten husks to him without apology. Some may ask, why not have these things condemned? We have tried that in the case of some of the meat, after a tedious process, subscribing to all the "red tape" forms for which this department is famous, the meat was condemned, and sent back to the Commissary, who said, "If you don't take that you will have to do without, for I have nothing better to issue."

In regard to clothing, although provided in the reg

vance in destroying the road. His infantry had to wait at Franklin for ammunition, which was received yesterday morning, when that wing of his force pushed on in pursuit of the raiders.

The railroad between this and Franklin was repaired on Friday, but on Friday night the rebels returned and destroyed about four hundred yards of the track. This was repaired yesterday, and the trains were making regular trips between this city and Franklin. The telegraph is in working order to Franklin, but no further south.

It was reported here Friday that WHEELER had captured and destroyed two trains at Franklin. This report had no foundation, as the two trains—a freight and a construction—are safe in Franklin.

An officer who arrived last evening from Franklin reports that fifty dead and wounded rebels were found on the battle-field of Friday, near that place. One commissioned officer and eleven enlisted men belonging to WHEELER'S command, who were captured near Franklin yesterday, were brought in yesterday, and will be forwarded North to-day. Among the number is WM. WHITESIDE, Chaplain of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry. Seven of the enlisted men were from Alabama and four from Georgia.

The rebel General KELLY, reported mortally wounded and captured, died yesterday.

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who lives twelve or fifteen miles from the city, near the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and he informed us that the destruction of the track of the road in his neighborhood is very complete. There was a large amount of cord-wood packed up along the road for miles, amounting to about a thousand cords, which the rebels piled upon the track of the road and set it on fire.

At night the fire could be seen for miles, and the great heat from this fire bent the iron rails to such an extent as to render them entirely useless. He says the rebels boasted that they had made their preparations to stay in this part of the country, but it is evident they had not consulted Gen. ROUSSEAU.

There was but one bridge destroyed on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad—that over Stewart's Creek, fifty feet long.

No damage was done to the road south of Murfreesboro', and trains are making regular trips between that place and Chattanooga. A large force was already been put to repairing the road between here and Murfreesboro', and in a few days the trains will be making through trips again.

The report that a portion of WHEELER'S forces had appeared on the Nashville and Southwestern Railroad, Friday, was erroneous.

Nothing has been heard of FORREST and RODDY, and it is now believed they did not succeed in crossing the Tennessee River.

We referred yesterday to a report that Col. SPAULDING, his staff and thirty men, sent out on a secret expedition, had probably been captured by the rebels. We learned that night that Col. SPAULDING had been heard from, and is safe with his men.

LATER.

From the Nashville Union.

The latest advices from the front was dated at 3 P. M. yesterday. WHEELER was retreating with all speed, occasionally tearing up a few rails, but always avoiding all the block houses, and all points where there was a probability of resistance.

ROUSSEAU is immediately on his heels, and the other divisions of which we spoke yesterday, which were moving up, are all on him, or near at hand.

The injury to the railroad between here and Decatur is slight indeed, and WHEELER will hardly have time to do any more devilment.

HOPES OF WHEELER'S CAPTURE.

We hope soon to record the capture of the greater portion of WHEELER'S command. Certain it is, if the Tennessee River keeps up, his escape will be nearly impossible.

Our loss is lighter than at first reported, and will not exceed thirty men, all told.

Capt. VOORIS, of Gen. ROUSSEAU'S staff, arrived here yesterday, and furnishes us the following particulars of the fighting yesterday and day before.

On Thursday evening Capt. ELKIN, of ROUSSEAU'S Staff, at the head of seventy-five men, made a charge upon a rebel force of one hundred and eighty, near Antioch, and drove them pell-mell, killing eight and wounding a number.

On Friday morning Capt. VOORIS, who left the city the night before with three hundred and fifty men, came up with the enemy near Franklin, but found Gen. ROUSSEAU near, engaging them. Heavy fighting occurred throughout the day.

The rebels outnumbered ROUSSEAU, and at one time flanked him on both wings, but they were gallantly repulsed, and finally driven from their original position, and compelled to retreat.

We regret that we cannot designate the officers and troops who took the most conspicuous part in the gallant engage.

The fight lasted nearly all day. One section of MARSHALL'S First Ohio Battery was warmly engaged several times, and did excellent execution.

The loss of the rebels was about fifty killed, (left on the field,) and a large number wounded—perhaps two hundred. The defeat of WHEELER was complete. He did not succeed in entering Franklin, as he was cut off by Gen. ROUSSEAU'S forces.

The rebels are trying to make their escape—flying at the top of their speed. With reference to certain movements on the programme, we must continue silent; but we have no doubt they will result in a brilliant success.

GEN. A. J. SMITH'S TROOPS.

Order Countermanded—A New Expedition Organizing, Probably for Arkansas—Little Rock Threatened, &c.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

CAIRO, Sept. 5, 1864.

I arrived up from Memphis on Friday, and tried to get a telegram to you announcing that Gens. A. J. SMITH and GRIERSON, with their staff and troops, had returned from their expedition in Mississippi, and arrived at Memphis, under order to come up the river. I sent you a dispatch by express to this effect yesterday, the telegraph being still out of order.

I learn to-day that since the fact has been ascertained that Gen. SHERMAN captured Atlanta, the order for the movement of Gen. SMITH'S forces up the river has been countermanded. I presume this report is correct, inasmuch as the paymasters who were here for the purpose of paying these troops on their arrival, have left for Memphis, and will disburse their funds there.

I have information to pay, by an arrival from below, that at least a portion of Gen. SMITH'S forces are already organizing for a new expedition. All up-bound vessels are pressed into the service at Memphis for carrying troops. White River, Arkansas, is presumed to be the destination, though this is mere conjecture, based upon the fact that the rebels are playing the mischief in Arkansas, interfering with Gen. STEELE'S communications, and threatening Little Rock.

At all events, whatever may be Gen. SMITH'S future programme, there is much activity on the river about Memphis, and something new is on the tapis, the development of which we must await with patience.

MAR8.

Skillful Surgery in Sherman's Army.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

The surgery of this army is reaching an extraordinary high scale as weapons reach perfection. Men wounded in the head or neck are fed for weeks through silver or rubber tubes. The following is an instance of the wonderful cures made by our Surgeons: A man with throat cut from ear to ear was thought to be mortally wounded by a council of Surgeons; but the one under whose immediate care the man was, thought that as he was to die, he was justified in trying an experiment for the good of others, at the same time having great hopes of saving the man. He first commenced his task by cutting through where the two upper ribs meet the sternum, and through this orifice for forty days this man has been fed five gallons of milk per week, and sometimes his appetite required five per day. He is fat and hearty, and the Surgeon thinks in two weeks he shall have him able, and the inside of his throat so nearly healed as to allow him to swallow by the natural passage. He at first introduced a stomach-pump, and thus fed his patient, and after a few hours would clear his stomach by the same means, thus producing artificial digestion, until it was no longer necessary. A silver tube is now used to feed him, and such is the progress made by the medical department in these parts, that half of a man's face demolished by a ball or piece of shell is replaced by a cork face, and it will be nothing strange to see men in after years walking our streets with cork heads; and here the rebels have the advantage of us, for most of them were born with wooden heads.

From Mobile.

ARRIVAL OF THE BERMUDA AT PHILADELPHIA.

The supply steamer *Bermuda* arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday, having completed her rounds of the Gulf blockading squadron. The *Bulletin* says:

The *Bermuda* arrived at Mobile Bay upon her return on the morning of the 29th of August, and found all quiet and Rear Admiral FARRAGUT'S fighting fleet enjoying a day's rest. The work of removing the torpedoes from out the harbor (some 350 in number) is being performed, and a large number have been removed.

We regret to announce an accident which occurred as the *Bermuda* was going in the harbor. A party of men on the beach had made a line fast to two torpedoes, and were pulling them on shore. After getting them on the beach and trying to place them in safety, an explosion took place, which killed nine men and wounded eighteen of the party at work, most of whom were sailors from vessels of the fleet. We can but think that the *Bermuda* escaped very luckily, as she passed directly over the torpedoes, not being aware of what the men were doing.

The *Bermuda*, on her outward passage, on the morning of the 17th of August, at 2 A. M., off the Bahamas, sighted a large bark-rigged steamer laying to under spanker. The *Bermuda* immediately stood for her, when she made all sail and stood off to the northward. A gun was then fired to bring her to, but to this no attention was paid. It being quite dark, the distance between the two vessels was uncertain; yet it was quite plain to be seen that she was gaining on the *Bermuda*. From the description of this vessel we cannot doubt its being the Confederate steamer *Florida*, as she was said to be an exact model of that ship by persons on board knowing her. At daylight we were still chasing her and firing shell from a 30-pound Parrot, but without effect. At 7 A. M. Capt. SMITH, finding it impossible to catch her, gave up the chase.

Could we have succeeded in overhauling her, it was his intention to board her, and every preparation was made for that purpose, having a draft of 200 men on board and his own crew. During the chase she showed no colors of any kind, and from the quantity of black smoke issuing from her smoke stacks, it was evident she was anxious to get away. The only way we can account for her being in this position and acting thus, is that she was probably waiting for a steamer from New-Orleans, and mistook the *Bermuda* for one of our sloops-of-war.

The following is a list of officers of the *Bermuda*:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, J. W. Smith, commanding; Acting Master, J. L. Lee, ex-executive officer; Acting Ensign, H. C. Raymond, sailing master; J. B. Ackley, assistant surgeon; E. H. Roberts, acting assistant paymaster; J. M. Richards, M. J. Smith, acting ensigns; P. Brewster, acting first engineer in charge; W. Braidwood, acting second assistant engineer; Thomas Lloyd, David Morris, S. D. Thurston, acting third assistant engineers; E. Dooley, Wm. Fearing, Wm. C. Nye, Wm. G. Smith, acting master's mates; Robert Priest, captain's clerk; C. R. Foster, Thos. D. Hardy, paymaster's clerks; Frank Irvin, yeoman; Robert B. Dodson, surgeon's steward.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From our late foreign files we make the following interesting extracts:

THE CAPTURE OF THE GEORGIA.

"ANOTHER FEDERAL OUTRAGE."

From the London Herald, Aug. 27.

The capture of the Georgia by a Federal man-of-war is apparently another of those violations of the law of nations to which the Federal authorities periodically resort. From the time when Commodore WILKES stopped the Trent, and sent the Confederate Commissioners prisoners to Washington, the officers of the Federal navy have imagined themselves jurists as well as seamen. We all remember the grotesque attempts at defending his conduct which the Commodore gleaned from his researches in WHEATON and GROTIUS; but while we can afford to amuse ourselves with blunders the Federal Government never indorsed, we are keenly alive to the fact that it was the attitude of our indignant people, and not the spirit of international law, which ruled the decision of the Cabinet of Washington. In those days we were unused to insult; we are more humble now, and, perhaps, the depth of our abasement, both in Europe and America, may lead the astute Yankees to trespass somewhat on our forbearance. Let them be of good cheer, they may trample on us without any risk. The *civis Romanus* doctrine is odious to the present advisers of the Crown; meekness is the Christian principle which guides their actions; and the utmost limit to which indignation will move them will be the penning of numberless dispatches, and the delivery of empty but resounding protests.

It is contended, however, by those who took on the capture as legitimate, that the Georgia, in the hands of her new owners, is answerable for her past delinquencies. We have not as yet examined the authorities to see how far this doctrine is justified, but it appears to us to be opposed to reason and to precedent, which, though not strictly in point, yet bears upon the question. A bona fide sale to a third party for strictly commercial purposes—a sale by those who without doubt were the owners of the vessel—and a purchase by an individual who as undoubtedly had nothing but commercial purposes in view when he bought it, ought certainly to convey an indisputable title to the new owner. The vessel is purchased by the subject of a neutral State; that State recognizes the title of the late owners, and their right to wage war against their enemies; but recognizing their title to the vessel, it surely must also recognize their right to sell it. Ownership without the power to sell would be a strange anomaly; and if the title is complete and the power of sale acknowledged, we cannot understand that the vessel can still be liable in the hands of a neutral to penalties for acts committed when she was in the hands of a belligerent. The case of the Tuscaloosa, however, is to some extent in point. It will be remembered that that vessel was a merchant ship, belonging to the Federals; that she was seized by one of the Confederate cruisers, manned by a crew taken from those on board her captor, and fitted out as a tender to it. When she came into port at the Cape, the authorities there did not know how to treat her. She was a merchant ship uncondemned, and without condemnation they thought she could not be recognized as a Confederate man-of-war; and if she was not a Confederate man-of-war, was it not the duty of the authorities to seize her and restore her to her late owners? While these questions were under debate the Confederates very wisely sailed out of the harbor, and did not reënter it until a commission from President DAVIS had placed a bar on any such discussion. It was admitted on all hands that the act of the belligerent Government had effectually disposed of the question; they had placed a crew on board the vessel, had appointed an officer to its command, and now it was too late to raise questions arising out of the way in which they had acquired it. Surely, if the act of a Governmentis thus efficient to change the character of a vessel when they seek to convert it from a hostile trader into a man-of-war in their own service, the converse must be equally binding. So far as we are concerned the withdrawal of a commission and the sale of the vessel by the Government must be fully as effectual as the precisely opposite operation which was effected in the case we have referred to; and if our view is correct the sale is undoubtedly a valid one, and our Government is bound to protect the interest of the purchaser.

We cannot see that the order prohibiting ships of war belonging to the belligerents from entering British ports for the purpose of being sold affects the question. We have yet to learn that the Georgia had such an end in view when she entered the port of Liverpool; if she had, the Collector of Customs should have prevented her entrance, and he is to blame if he has neglected his duty; once there, however, the order in question no longer affected him, and a sale would be none the less valid by reason of it.

We have endeavored to give our readers some idea of the law affecting this question, but it appears to us that is not a question of law at all. Irritated by the conduct of England, who they supposed would have aided them, maddened by the success of the gallant little navy of the Confederates, which humiliated them on every sea, the Northern States have resorted to this measure in the hope of thereby winning back their injured self-love. We know them of old—boastful, vindictive, and always encroaching. The only limit to their policy of aggression will be the patience of the Cabinet they insult.

A COMMERCIAL VIEW.

From the Shipping Gazette.

The questions remain—had the Commander of the *Niagara* any justification for his act in international law, and were the circumstances connected with the *Georgia* at the time of her capture such as will justify her condemnation by the Prize Court to which she has been remitted? As regards the first of these questions, it is obvious the *Georgia* was not a ship-of-war, nor was there any pretense that she was employed, or intended to be employed, in that capacity. Was she a blockade runner? If so, she was pursuing a singularly roundabout course for any port in the Southern States, while her seizure on her passage between two neutral ports, at a distance of 3,000 miles from the American seaboard, and with nothing to show an ultimate destination in that direction, was simply an outrage upon the rights of neutrals, far surpassing any act of the sort which has been perpetrated even during the American conflict. But it is stated that the Commander of the *Niagara* justifies the capture of the *Georgia* on the ground of her former employment as a ship of war in the service of the Confederate Government. The Judges of the Federal Prize Courts have already made some novel and startling additions to the law of nations, and they may go to the length of adopting this doctrine also, and insist that, once a ship of war always a ship of war; but we hardly think that Her Majesty's Government will accept a doctrine alike contrary to the principles of international law, the dictates of natural justice, and of common sense. The right to capture or to destroy the enemy's property is conceded by the consent of nations to a belligerent, because it is enemy's property, and because so long as the war continues, he may fairly use every means necessary to accomplish the end for which he has taken up arms. "From the moment one State is at war with another (says WHEATON) it has, on general principles, a right to seize on all enemy's property, of whatsoever kind, and wherever found, and to appropriate the property thus taken to its own use, or to that of the captors." But this right, extensive though it be, does not include the right of following and capturing property which has passed out of the hands of the enemy into those of a neutral, for the simple reason that the injury inflicted by the capture would not in that case be an injury to the enemy, who had parted with the property for an equivalent, but to the neutral, who had given that equivalent for it, and had it in possession. If the law of nations forbid a belligerent even to follow an enemy's ship into neutral territory, much less to molest the vessel while there, surely it never could be held that the belligerent has a right to set aside any contract, bargain, or sale, entered into in respect to that vessel with a neutral in a neutral territory, and to assert that the right of capture revives whenever and wherever the vessels may subsequently be met with. The law of nations gives countenance to no such absurd doctrine. The sale by a belligerent to a neutral of a ship-of-war, or of a vessel which has been employed in that capacity, is manifestly an advantage to the other belligerent, inasmuch as it reduces the amount of the available force which may be employed against him, and the latter has no plea for the recapture of such a vessel from the neutral possessor, except the plea of revenge, which is plainly disallowed by all modern jurists, as tending to impart to the usages of warfare a spirit and an aspect hostile to the progress and interests of civilization. We cannot see, therefore, looking to all the circumstances of the case, so far as they have transpired, and to the law as applicable to them, that the capture of the *Georgia* can, in any sense, be justified. To us it appears to have been a deliberate violation of the property of a British subject, and of the flag which covered that property, and we shall be more than surprised if any other view of the occurrence can be maintained by those acquainted with the principles of international law.

IS A VESSEL "ONCE A MAN-OF-WAR ALWAYS A MAN-OF-WAR?"

From the Liverpool Courier.

It has been vaguely asserted that the *Niagara* was entitled to seize the *Georgia* on the principle that "once a man-of-war always a man-of-war." Only one attempt has been made to maintain this position, and at first sight the *Daily News* appears to make out a strong case. Our contemporary argues that a ship-of-war cannot lose her belligerent character by a mere change of ownership or by conversion into a commercial vessel; and that as the sale of the *Georgia* to Mr. BATES did not alter her original warlike responsibilities, the *Niagara* was justified in seizing her whenever possible. In support of this argument the case of the *Minerva* is adduced; and as put by the *Daily News* there is a striking similarity between that case and the *Georgia*. But we cannot admire the means by which the parallel is obtained. The facts are garbled and distorted, and the most essential passages in the judgment of Lord STOWELL omitted. When closely scrutinized, the *Minerva* and *Georgia* are found to present no analogy, and the judgment of Lord STOWELL has no bearing on the issue raised in the present case.

The *Minerva* was *driven* into Bergen by a British frigate, which blockaded the port and prevented the escape of the Dutch frigate. There the *Minerva* was imprisoned for many months; at length she was dismantled, and ostensibly sold to a nominal neutral, but really a citizen of the belligerent state; and under the pretence that she was thenceforward to be engaged as a merchant ship in the West India trade she sailed out of port. But instead of steering for her pretended destination across the Atlantic, she was found off the Dutch coast, in the neighborhood of Amsterdam, and was there seized by a British cruiser The whole scheme was a palpable and transparent fraud. The nominal sale and transformation were made solely with the view of evading the British frigate which imprisoned her in Bergen, and Lord STOWELL characterized the proceeding as an effort to effect the "restitution" to the Dutch Government of the imprisoned frigate. Upon this ground, and also in the belief that an "imposition" had been practiced, the eminent judge decided that the *Minerva*, though described as a neutral merchantman, was a lawful prize to the British, and decreed accordingly.

Where is the analogy between the *Minerva* and the *Georgia*? The Confederate vessel was not blockaded in a neutral port, but was at liberty to depart from the Mersey at any moment. Her transformation into a merchant vessel was not prompted by a desire to escape from the enemy's cruisers, or to effect a restitution to the Confederate States which was otherwise prevented by superior force. Her sale was not a mere pretence, nor was her employment in neutral commerce a sham, exposed by her own movements. While everything in reference to the *Minerva* was a fraudulent evasion—an imposition, as Lord STOWELL characterized it—all the transactions with the *Georgia* were *bona fide* and real. She was bought and paid for; the transfer to the neutral merchant was absolute, beyond cavil; her employment was peaceful and legal, and under no circumstances could she be used to the detriment of Federal interests. We may, therefore, assert without hesitation that the case of the *Minerva* gives no warrant for the seizure of the *Georgia*. We may go further and say, that there is no case in law books that supports the arguments of the *Daily News*, or that gives the shadow of authority for the high-handed proceedings of the *Niagara*.

RESPONSE TO THE GREETING FROM MANCHESTER.

Mr. ADAMS has made the following reply on behalf of Mr. LINCOLN to resolutions of sympathy adopted by the executive of the Union and Emancipation Society at Manchester July 4, 1864:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
LONDON, AUG. 19, 1864. }

SIR: I am requested to inform you that the resolutions passed by the executive of the Union and Emancipation Society, at Manchester, on the 4th of July last, which I had the pleasure to transmit to the President of the United States, have been received by him with the most grateful satisfaction. If there were need the sympathy thus manifested in quarters so evidently disinterested and just would inspire the Government and people with new resolution to rescue their institutions from the dangerous abyss which American slave-holders, aided by malevolent spirits, both abroad and at home, have conspired to open before them. Believing that in perseverance they are promoting the ultimate interests of the human race everywhere, they draw satisfaction from a cheering recognition of their labors from all worthy sources.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

JOHN H. ESTCOURT, Esq., Chairman, &c.

THE FASHIONS.

From Les Modes Parisiennes for September.

Certainly the last month has been most devoid of all important change in fashion. Indeed, there is scarcely any change in actual fashion to write about. Skirts are worn precisely as they were—scanty in front to increase the effect of the train behind.

The round bodices, to which we referred in our last as once again making their appearance, appear to have received a temporary check—temporary beyond all doubt from the simple reason that the large buckles, to accommodate which the round bodices were again introduced, are keeping in public favor.

Sleeves, if anything, are looser than they were. The coat-sleeve, however, is still the prevailing mode, the cuff being modified so that the entire sleeve does not so forcibly remind the observer as it did of the model whence this fashion was taken.

Girdles, or half-bodices, as some of them may now be called, still continue to be worn, their shape being made to agree, by the exercise of much ingenuity, with the tailed bodices which still remain prevalent.

Zouave jackets are still worn, and so, also, at the sea-side and in the country are Garibaldi shirts. These, however, are very much embroidered to take off from them the loose, undress appearance which has always been a drawback to this style of dress.

Perhaps the only actual novelty in the way of dress is the introduction of a double-skirted toilette in silk the under-skirt of which is made in one silk, while the upper, open down the front and looped up, together with the bodice and sleeves, are made of a total different silk, trimmed, however, with the silk of the under-skirt.

Of trimmings, the only marked change since last month is that of the introduction of the saw-edge, or zig-zag pattern trimming. This is used in every way. At the edges of jackets, at the hems of skirts, even at the edges of the sleeve, while its applications in a hundred varying ways to flat patterns is very remarkable.

Flat trimmings are quite a necessity at the present time. No one, who is anyone, cares about any other style. Especially as a hem trimming are these flat bands used. We have seen some very pretty effects by the use of hem bands of black velvet upon striped white muslins.

Of bonnets it may be said that the small shape is gaining ground, perhaps all the more rapidly because it affords an opportunity of displaying the hair dressing. They are made a little larger than they were a month ago, but they are still crowniess, and almost frontless.

Many of the best milliners, while abandoning the curtain, very absolutely replace it by a ruche, which gives a good finish to the whole. Drawn and puffed tulle bonnets are now in their glory, for the abolition of the late bonnet shape in favor of something like a cap, admits at once of the use of puffed tulle. While talking of bonnets, we would strongly advise ladies when purchasing the new shape to be very careful in their choice, for now, more than ever, does the success of the bonnet depend upon the proportionate size it bears to the head and features of the wearer.

White muslins are fashionably made over blue and rose underskirts, while, quite as fashionably, two equally deep white lace flounces are added, which are headed and sometimes framed in taffetas ruche of the color of the underskirt. Even, however, in muslin dresses the prevailing tendency to flat trimming is observed in the shape of flat taffetas ribbons, covered with aerophane, which is slightly plaited from distance to distance. This trimming substitutes flounces and puffs, both of which certainly appear heavy and vulgar under the present *régime* of flat trimmings. Every white muslin dress is, as a rule, made with a corresponding jacket, trimmed in exact accordance, the sleeves being trimmed at the armpits, while a small collar gives a finish to the toilet.

Of mantles and shawls we have little to say. The Montespan shawl-mantle, if we may use the term, appears to be creating quite a sensation at Baden among French society. It is a question of a shawl made either of white clear muslin edged with white lace, or of black tulle edged with black lace, and headed with a ruche of some high-colored taffetas. The "effect" is got out of the upper half-square, which is made to form a hood, and which, when worn over the head, produces a charming effect. Thrown back, it forms part of the shawl, and adds a new effect to it. It should be added, that when not used as a hood, the half-square resumes the natural flat-pointed shape of the upper portion of an ordinary shawl.

By the way, straw color is the fashionable color of the month—especially in light materials for ball dresses. Gauze dresses are frequently patched in a remarkable manner with light ribbons; indeed, in some cases, this style has been carried to such an extent that it may, without exaggeration, be called the mode harlequin.

Cloaks and dresses of the same material, especially foulard, are truly distinguished wear; the higher the tone the more fashionable the wear. White however, is the reigning favorite. These toilettes are trimmed with ruches and fringe, which harmonize and never contrast with the material used. Narrow lace also maintains its way, giving, as it does, a certain suppleness and absolute finish to the toilette. On mantles and dresses many large buttons are worn, while the latter are generally furnished with the great buckle which has come into wear.

White silk trimmed with straw ornaments is very fashionable wear, and has been some weeks. It must be admitted straw trimmings have a very capital effect upon the material in question.

Seaside, or marine jackets, are invariably cut straight. They are trimmed with pearl buttons, or fringe, or jet. They are made with two round pockets.

It is very fashionable to wear a petticoat of the same material as the dress. This is especially the case where the material is white alpaca; though, for that matter, white alpaca petticoats are good wear with any toilette under the one condition that they are very elegantly trimmed.

THE BRITISH IRON-CLAD FLEET.

From the Shipping Gazette.

According to official records, we find that England's iron-cased vessels of war already afloat, and all of which have been but recently built, amount to 19 ships, of from 4 to 41 guns each, and mounting in the aggregate 400 guns, of a tonnage of 71,958, and of 14,762 horse power. In addition to the above, there are also 12 powerful ships now under construction which will carry in all 355 guns, are of 43,160 ton, burden, and 9,827 horse power. The following are the names of the ships, both afloat and building, together with the number of guns, horse-power and tonnage:

SHIPS AFLOAT.

Ships.	Guns.	H.-pr.	Tons.	Rig.
Achilles	20	1,250	6,121	iron-cased ship.
Black Prince	41	1,250	6,109	iron-cased ship.
Caledonia	35	1,000	4,125	iron-cased ship.
Defence	16	600	3,720	iron-cased ship.
Enterprise	4	180	993	iron-cased sloop.
Favorite	10	400	2,186	iron-cased corvette.
Hector	24	800	4,089	iron-cased frigate.
Minotaur	26	1,350	6,621	iron-cased frigate.
Ocean	35	1,000	4,047	iron-cased frigate.
Prince Consort	35	1,000	4,045	iron-cased ship.
Prince Albert	4	500	2,529	iron-cased cupola.
Research	4	200	1,253	iron-cased sloop.
Resistance	16	600	3,710	iron-cased ship.
Royal Oak	35	800	4,056	iron-cased ship.
Royal Sovereign	5	800	3,963	iron-cased cupola.
Sharpshooter	6	202	603	iron-cased sloop.
Valiant	24	800	4,063	iron-cased ship.
Warrior	40	1,250	6,109	iron-cased ship.
Zealous	20	800	3,716	iron-cased ship.
Total	400	14,762	71,958	

SHIPS BUILDING.

Agincourt	26	1,350	6,621	iron-cased ship.
Bellerophon	14	1,000	4,246	iron-cased frigate.
Belvidere	39	600	3,027	iron-cased frigate.
Endymion	22	500	2,478	iron-cased frigate.
Lord Clyde	24	1,000	4,067	iron-cased ship.
Lord Warden	24	1,000	4,067	iron-cased ship.
Northumberland	26	1,350	6,621	iron-cased frigate.
Pallas	6	600	2,372	iron-cased corvette.
Repulse	35	1,000	4,125	iron-cased ship.
Royal Alfred	35	800	4,045	iron-cased frigate.
Viper	2	467	737	double screw iron gunboat.
Vixen	2	160	754	double screw iron-cased gunboat.
Total	255	9,527	43,160	

Exclusive of the above we have also 39 other iron-cased vessels afloat, viz: the Ætna, 16; Erebus, 16; Glatton, 14; Terror, 16; Thunder, 14; Thunderbolt, 16; and Trusty, 14—iron-cased screw floating batteries. Adventure, 2; Dromedary, 2; Himalaya, 6; Megæra, 6; Orontes, 2; Simoom, 4; Tamar, 2; Urgent, 4; and Vulcan, 6—iron screw troop-ships. Antelope, 3; Bann & Bloodhound, 3; Caradoc, 2; Dover, Fire Queen, Harpy, 1; Jackal, 4; Lizard, 3; Oberon, 3; Princess Alice, 1; Recruit, 6; Triton, 3; and Weser, 6—iron paddle vessels. Buffalo, 2; Hesper, 4; Industry, 2; Supply, 2; and Wye, 2—iron screw store-ships. Chasseur, iron screw floating factory; Fairy, iron screw yacht; Manilla, iron screw vessel; and Trident, 3—iron paddle-sloop.

ROYALTY IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.

From the London Globe.

The heir-apparent of Russia, the future master of a realm of more than seven millions of square miles—an empire comprising one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one-twenty-sixth part of its entire surface—is in want of a wife, and cannot find one. This astounding piece of news is going the round of the continental papers. Grand Duke NICHOLAS, heir-apparent of all the Russias, 21 years old, tall, good-looking, in splendid uniform, speaking five languages, and with all the accomplishments, is willing to wed, yet cannot get a wife. It is said that Grand Duke NICHOLAS has only five royal princesses offered for his selection; and that, unfortunately, of these five high-born ladies, he does not like three, and his Imperial father does not like the other two. So that, in point of fact, the heir-expectant of one-seventh of the earth can get no wife at all. POOR NICHOLAS. There was a time when the Czar and his family were allowed to pick their partners from among a whole flora of fair princesses. It is said of PETER the Great, that when he wanted a spouse for his son ALEXIS, he circulated a round robin among the five score of reigning families in Germany, bidding them to send all their marriageable daughters, deducting the plain ones, to Moscow for inspection. The invitation was responded to by a crowd of fair and illustrious damsels, and the fairest flower from among them was picked for the drunken and dissolute heir-apparent. Subsequently the business was conducted mainly by advertisement. A hint given in one of the Hamburg papers, then considered the organs of the Russian Government, generally brought a lot of portraits to the Imperial Court, from the inspection of which resulted further negotiations. Princess CLARA, of Hohenhausen-Ohnebrod, being held the most eligible of the matrimonial candidates, was then invited, together with some old Ohnsbrod aunt, to spend a couple of weeks at the Imperial Court, where she was to be kept if finally approved of, or if not, returned to her loving parents at the grim castle of Hohenhausen. The Countess of VIENNA, when by the sweeping away of nearly a hundred crowned heads from the field of royalty, had the effect of greatly lessening the charmed circle within which the Czars were wont to rove, and Czar NICHOLAS, when not yet heir-apparent, had to pay assiduous courtship to win the hand of the King of Prussia's daughter, and his three younger sons experienced actual difficulty to get a bride. The young ladies of "good family," finding that they were eagerly sought after, and that, in fact, the demand was far greater than the supply, refused to go to Russia. They objected to the country as too cold; and to the rulers as being given to the ugly habit of beating their wives, royalty notwithstanding. Thus the circle narrowed more and more around the Czar's proud family, until it has now become the humiliating necessity to declare that the heir-apparent of Russia cannot find a wife at all. It is the greatest victory the ladies have achieved in the nineteenth century.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF SAXONY.

The Saxon Chambers were formally closed on Aug. 23, by a speech from the throne. His Majesty said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE ESTATES—The labors of the eleventh regular Parliamentary session are closed. If they have not yielded so rich a harvest in a legislative point of view as the previous session, several not unimportant bills have yet been passed, and the Government, empowered by you, has been enabled to remove the last obstacles which stood in the way of the civil legal code. By the establishment of interim committees for several bills postponed for lack of time, their thoroughjand undisturbed preliminary consideration is secured, and it is hoped the way paved for a more rapid settlement of business in the coming session. My Government will not forget to testify its interest in the further development of common legislation for the whole of Germany. I have thankfully to acknowledge that the Chambers have availed themselves of the favorable financial position of the country to make liberal grants for real necessities. At the head of these stands the magnificent grant of an increase of salary to all classes of State servants, by which a long-felt need has been accomplished, and the anxious position of many individuals will be alleviated. But you have also made numerous and considerable grants with commendable readiness for other objects—for churches and schools, for improvement and enlargement of the hospitals, prisons and workhouses of the country, for increase of the pay of the soldier, for the better distribution of military service by relieving the treasury from a considerable burden, and lastly, for the further completion of the network of railways. The agreement of the views of the chambers with the steps taken by me in the two important questions of the day upon common German ground—the regulation of commercial relations and the matter of the Schleswig-Holstein Duchies—has afforded me especial satisfaction. With regard to the former, the commercial future of Saxony is secured against all eventualism by the conclusion of a treaty with the King of Prussia and the other Northern German States to which you have given your assent with rapid decision. But it remains also to be hoped, and it will form the object of my incessant efforts, that the beneficial customs union (Zollverein) will be preserved to its full extent, and that commercial relations with Austria may not only be maintained in the manner hitherto observed, but may constantly develop themselves further in the sense of national connection. I have been guided by all the acts in the Schleswig-Holstein matter by my own conviction of right and regard for the honor of Germany. The moral support which you have given me in this question has been of the greatest value to me. The glorious victories of the armies of the two great German Powers, combined with the fortunate and honorable conduct of the negotiations in which the German Confederation, as such, appeared for the first time as an independent European Power, have turned this matter in a direction which permits the hope of its speedy favorable solution in the sense of the rights and wishes of Germany. Although it was matter of regret to me that our excellent troops were unable to take part in the above-named valiant exploits, it affords me, on the other hand, satisfaction that the less glorious, but not less desirable, praise of unshaken discipline and strict fulfilment of duty, even under difficult circumstances, must be given them. These show soldierly qualities as genuine as valor upon the field of battle. I owe my brave army this testimony. May Providence further take our country into its holy keeping."

THE FOURFOLD MURDER IN FRANCE.

In the last reports given by the French papers of the trial of LATOUR and ANDONY for the murder of M. DE LABALLE and his three servants, which we have already noticed, the chief points of the evidence related to the alleged fact that the comb found on M. DE LABALLE'S bed belonged to LATOUR, and that he was on terms of intimacy with the housemaid, PELAGIE. At first the Public Prosecutor refused to allow the prisoner to examine the comb, but after a hot dispute with the prisoner's counsel, he was overruled by the President. The prisoner, however, gained little by his examination of the comb, as, when he pointed out that instead of working on a hinge, as had been stated by witnesses, it was broken in two pieces and a portion of it was missing, the President answered every objection he raised with an angry rebuke, reproaching him with insinuating that the comb had been changed. LATOUR having shown that the hinge of the comb was broken, the President said, "That does not concern you." "Yes," replied LATOUR, "but it does concern me." "Don't interrupt me," exclaimed the Judge; "do you mean to say that the President, M. FOIX, has changed it? What is it to you, if it never belonged to you, and if you were never in the château?" M. MIRAMONT, a notary in Labastide, declared that M. DE LABALLE never had such a comb as that produced. The witnesses who are to prove that the comb actually belong to LATOUR have yet to be examined.

With regard to LATOUR'S intimacy with PELAGIE BECHEYRE, an innkeeper and his wife, named BOUCHON, deposed that LATOUR used to go to the farm-house at Ballard to buy poultry and pigeons, which appear to have belonged to M. DE LABALLE, and to have been sold to LATOUR by PELAGIE. These witnesses could not say that LATOUR and AYAT had been inside the château, and other witnesses proved only that LATOUR was on the most intimate terms with PELAGIE, but ADELINE BELLONDRADE, a seamstress at Labastide, deposed that LATOUR had told her that PELAGIE had shown him everything at the château, and she understood from that that PELAGIE had shown him the interior of the château. BARRUET, a shoemaker, stated that LATOUR had asked him for information respecting the fortune of M. DE LABALLE. LATOUR, however, maintained that it was the witness who spoke first on the subject. At the end of this sitting, it is said, LATOUR seemed to have lost much of the assurance which previously marked his manner.

THE COUNT AND COUNTESS DE PARIS.

The Count and Countess DE PARIS, whose recent marriage created a good deal of interest in the political and fashionable world, arrived at York House, Twickenham, on Wednesday, on their return from their honeymoon. They were welcomed with great rejoicings. Church-street and the various roads leading to the house were decorated with flags, banners and mottoes, while the approaches nearest the mansion were gay with colored poles, ornamented with shields, bearing the arms of the ex-royal family of France, the fleur-de-lis being everywhere conspicuous. A grand triumphal arch, formed of flowers, banners and escutcheons, surmounted by the word "Welcome," in large letters, crowned by a coat of arms and coronet, had been constructed, while from the poles already mentioned hung bright garlands of flowers and streamers of every hue, and forming, with the immense crowd of spectators which had assembled near the entrance, a gay and lively *tout ensemble*. A few minutes after 4 o'clock, the Count and Countess arrived in an open carriage at the gate leading to the house. A congratulatory address was presented by the Vicar, and, after other ceremonies, the carriage drove to the mansion, where the Count and Countess alighted, and proceeded to the ivy-covered wall of the river front. In the meadow beneath this wall, and opposite the Ait, the children, to the number of about one thousand three hundred, of the various parochial schools had been

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The only news bearing on the military situation this morning, is a bulletin from Secretary STANTON, which gives intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN up to 10 o'clock Friday morning. At that time his army had been firmly stationed in and around Atlanta, which will be held and additionally fortified. No news from the other armies.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE has returned from the army to Baltimore, to assume command of the Eighteenth Army Corps.

The steamship *Evening Star* arrived from New-Orleans at an early hour yesterday morning. Her advices are two days later than those per the *Ariel*, but contain nothing of special importance.

The Secretary of War says that most encouraging reports are being received of the progress of recruiting throughout the country.

GENERAL NEWS.

We published an official order several weeks since, dismissing from the service Maj. HENRY M. ALLES, Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers. In consequence of representations made by his superior officer, the case of Maj. ALLES has been reviewed, the order revoked, and he has been honorably discharged. He is now preparing to re-enter the service, having been offered a higher rank than that which he previously held.

A man named DAVID DUFF, was arrested yesterday by Detective FARLEY and Officer HAYS, of the Bank Police, charged with having forged a check on MORGAN & SONS, bankers, in William-street, for the sum of $15,000. The money was drawn on a spurious check at the Bank of America, a short time before the sailing of the steamer *Edinburgh*, for Europe, and the officers found DUFF just as he was embarking on that vessel. He was taken to the Tombs and searched, when nearly the amount of the check was found in gold. DUFF is a single man, about 26 years of age, and had been for a long time past a confidential clerk in the employ of Messrs. MORGAN.

About four hundred recruits from Plattsburgh, while passing through Troy, stopped to extend Gen. WOOL a greeting. The hero of Plattsburgh, Buena Vista and Norfolk was entirely unprepared for the visit, but appeared on the stoop and was greeted with nine hearty cheers by the soldiers. He made a brief speech in response, saying how glad he was to see such a good class of soldiers, and to learn that their destination was South. They were needed there, he remarked, "to put down the rebels in arms as well as to frustrate the schemes of the traitors who had assembled at Chicago." He hoped they would do their duty, and help to restore this glorious old Union.

A letter dated at Toronto says that desertions from the British army, under the Yankee bounty temptation, are so great, that nearly one thousand of the Queen's troops have left during the past year. Hence all are ordered to Quebec, for the present. Many points on the Canadian lines are watched for deserters. Three were bagged on the Niagara River last week, and are to be shot at Hamilton, this week. Five officers are reported to have left for the United States flag.

The New-Orleans *Delta* has news from the mouth of the Rio Grande that the Mexican Gen. CORTINAS met the French forces ten leagues north of Victoria, and after an obstinate battle of five hours, routed them with heavy loss. The affair was the most brilliant of the war, and caused the greatest rejoicing among the Mexican people. CORTINAS is reported to be marching back to Matamoras, to contest the advance of the French up the Rio Grande, and stormy times are expected in the State of Tamaulipas.

A Canada paper says that the Canadian steamship *Jura*, on her last passage from Liverpool to Quebec, had a very narrow escape from the rocks at the Pillars, near the spot where the first steamer *Canadian* was lost. A heavy fog existed for six days, during which the vessel made no progress. Owing to the skill of Capt. GRAHAM, who remained on watch the entire time, the *Jura* at last escaped danger, and a vote of thanks to the Captain was unanimously passed by the passengers.

A private letter from Bermuda, received by way of Halifax, states that the yellow fever at that place was abating, but it had committed great ravages. There were one hundred and forty admissions to the Bermuda Hospital, of whom forty men and four officers died.

There are now nearly fifteen hundred men at the rendezvous at Concord, N. H. This includes seven companies of heavy artillery, and three more are to be raised. About five hundred men have already enlisted in the new one year regiment, the Eighteenth.

Col. HAMILTON, late of the rebel army, was arrested at Island Pond, Me., on Friday, by telegraphic order from Deputy Collector BIRD, of Portland City. HAMILTON was on his way from Sackville to Canada.

The steamship *Yazoo*, Capt. COUCH, which sailed for New-Orleans on the 7th, returned to this port on Friday night, leaking, having broken her discharge-pipe, when about twenty-four hours out.

General business was very dull on Saturday. The rapid fall in Gold effectually checked operations. Prices of Flour, Wheat, Oats, Cotton, &c., were decidedly lower and irregular. Provisions were held firmly, but generally purchased sparingly. Wool was dull and somewhat nominal in price. No important freight engagements were reported.

PRESS AND PEOPLE.—The Springfield *Republican* has some good remarks on the duties of journalists. The leading journalist, it says, "should be hopeful of good results. Oftentimes to predict disaster, is to invite it. What should we think of a General who in the critical hour of battle should exclaim: 'Move on, soldiers, but I am afraid we shall be forced to retreat?' Truly, if victory had been about to perch on his banners, she would spread her wings for flight at such a cry. The cognizance of peril may be in the leader's mind, but his words should show no more of it than will prove a stimulus to exertion. The commander who enters battle with the words, 'Soldiers, we shall be beaten!' may probably, be able to say in leaving it, 'I told you so!' but his reputation for sagacity will hardly be increased by the process."

All this is perfectly true. And the course advised should especially be followed during a great national trial like that which our country is now passing through. The people require to be continually encouraged, strengthened and stimulated. Had the whole press of the United States pursued from the beginning the Copperhead policy of perpetual croaking, showing day by day that all our battles were disasters, all our surroundings dismal, and all our prospects hopeless—had they found fault with everything and everybody under all circumstances—we venture to say that the people would have given up the heroic struggle for national unity long ago in disgust—if, indeed, with such a spirit in the press, any struggle had ever been attempted at all.

Profits and Losses of the War.

We hear every day statements of the losses of property caused by this war, brought forward as a crushing argument in favor of peace. We are told how much the labor of the army would be worth if engaged in peaceful pursuits; how much the national debt present and prospective amounts to; how much has been lost by the high rate of foreign exchange; how much by the depreciation of the currency; how much by the languor and timidity which the political uncertainty imparts to all business operations. A few days ago a Copperhead engaged in a discussion with a Unionist, informed him as a "clincher," that he had just been obliged to transmit nearly $20,000 to Canada in payment of $3,500, under a contract made three years ago. In the presence of this fact, he was satisfied that nothing short of a sudden and violent interposition of Providence could save us from ruin. The war had turned out badly as a speculation, and therefore the sooner we had peace the better.

It would seem, in fact, from what we read in their newspapers, and hear at their meetings, that our Copperhead brethren entered upon this struggle under the influence of a most unfortunate delusion, both as to its character and objects. It is quite evident either that they expected that it could be made to pay for itself, or that it would fill all our pockets; and neither of these expectations are worthy of the Conservative philanthropists who met at Chicago. War can never be made to pay for itself, except by organized plunder on a great scale, such as that by which the elder NAPOLEON paid the cost of his campaigns, by seizing the crops of the country people, and levying contributions in money on the great towns. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that our Copperhead Christians have seriously contemplated the subjection of our "Southern brethren," erring though they be, to any such *régime* as this. And yet this is the only way in which the North could possibly have avoided paying the expense of the struggle out of its own pocket. Those who accuse Northern armies of plundering the South, because soldiers carry off chickens and bacon in the line of march, only show that they do not know what plunder is. They are evidently in need of a few lessons from an Austrian Feldgang Master, or a Marshal of the Grand Army, either of whom could in a few words unfold a plan of stripping a country bare, in which no private should ever be guilty of a single act of violence.

In what other way the war could have been carried on without pecuniary loss to the North, it is for those to say who make such a fuss over the pecuniary damage that has been inflicted on them. We confess we know of none. Nor do we know of any other way in which war can be made to pay, as a business pays, so much per cent. on the capital invested. If any Copperhead has discovered one, we should be glad to hear of it, and he owes it to his country to reveal it. And let us here confess, once for all, that all war, the holiest as well as the basest, is apt to be for those engaged in it, in a pecuniary sense, a losing game. The Copperhead fraternity are not only welcome to this admission, but we earnestly urge it upon their attention. If they began the fight with the expectation that the nation would make money by it, that we should all escape heavy taxation, diminished incomes and burdens and privations of all sorts in consequence of it, the sooner they undeceive themselves the better. These things, every great war, except one of simple plunder, is sure to entail. No nation to whom these things are the worst of evils will go to war at all.

According to the monarchical and oligarchical theory of Governments, it needs a King or an aristocracy to be in charge of the Government to enable any country to meet the inevitable sacrifices of an armed struggle without flinching, to bear the present ills for the sake of the future good—and good, too, which is often intangible—honor, self-respect, liberty, humanity. The vulgar crowd, they say, are incapable, if left to themselves, either of the foresight, the endurance or the pride, which are necessary to carry a nation through a life-and-death struggle. And if our Copperheads are allowed to manage our affairs, they will afford the world, before another year is out, a crowning illustration of the truth and the correctness of this estimate of popular fortitude and intelligence.

Our theory is, on the contrary, that the people are, when trained in self-government and as well educated as ours, just as capable of appreciating remote consequences, and of providing for them—just as ready to lose in the cause of national honor, or integrity, or of truth, or justice, or humanity, as any council of nobles the world ever saw. And we are engaged in proving it. This war does entail pecuniary loss. So far from denying it, we glory in it. It is this, in part, which makes us proud of it, and will make our descendants proud of it. It does not "pay" at present, in a commercial sense. And for any peddling patriot who snivels over this circumstance, we have not one word of either sympathy or consolation.

The Observations of a Cosmopolite on the War.

Those who would wish to gather instruction from the observations of a disinterested and distinguished cosmopolite on the philosophy and scope of this rebellion, may find no little gratification in turning to other columns, where there appears a communication from Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON. Our correspondent, with courteous deference toward all who may differ from him, ventures the prediction, that the present war will prove to be the revolution of the entire continent, that it will change the system of government now most prevalent in the Western Hemisphere, introducing centralization where diffused sovereignty now prevails, and converting political communities now existing under the form and character of mere "Unions" into defined, compact and consolidated nationalities.

Whatever might be the ultimate issue of the war among ourselves, Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON holds that a *real* Government, founded, if not on the consent, at least on the obedience of the governed, will take the place of what he designates "an agency of public servants, whom their employers may, if they choose, condescend to obey." A greater curse than Slavery, our correspondent believes to be the excess of *freedom*, or rather license, which he finds to prevail, and of which he presents an illustration in the unbridled treason which was talked with impunity in the United States Senate in the session of 1860–61.

We of the loyal States, according to the judgment of Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON, may learn valuable lessons from the rebel leaders of the South. They, he discovers have killed State Sovereignty stone dead, and buried it beyond the reach of resurrection. And his reasoning further points to the conclusion that this is the secret of their strength. If then the loyal States of the Union maintain the principle of State Sovereignty, while the rebel Confederacy keep that principle throttled, victory must fall to the latter. The section that sticks to "diffused sovereignty" must disintegrate; the section that discards the principle of diffusion rises in the end to the dignity and power of a consolidated Anglo-American Empire.

Passing for the moment from these philosophic speculations, Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON strikes home to the rebel sympathizers here a terrible sockdolager when he says: "The events of the last week show too plainly that a large portion of the people of the North have returned to what I must now painfully admit to be their normal state of mind—that of cringing tracklers to the South. The contagion of patriotic fervor, when the great uprising took place, for a while dragged them away from that degradation; but they now return to it like the swine to his mire." Our correspondent sees no reason to doubt that hundreds of thousands of voters in the North are ready to vote on what is practically the Floyd-Buchanan platform—viz., to let the South go in peace, if it cannot be wheedled back. The offer of the McClellan party to the rebels would undoubtedly include a proposal to let the slaveholders again control the Government, and to control it more absolutely than ever before. And yet such an offer, our correspondent believes, would be spurned as a bribe to reunion; "for the South would never accept the same *limited rule* over the North which she formerly exercised with so little content."

Much of the broad generalization indulged in by Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON will not receive the assent of those who have studied most closely the philosophy of republican institutions, or who best know the adaptability of the American mind for what our correspondent calls "diffused sovereignty." Comparisons between the "Latin" race, or the composite race which answers to that name on this continent, and the great Anglo-American community which has undertaken the solution of the problem of free government in this section of the continent, must fall short of any pertinent conclusion. The former, even in their freest condition, al-always more or less dependent on the military power for protection against the dangers of self-enfranchisement; the latter, taught by centuries of municipal self-government in both hemispheres, to trust to *local* as distinct from *centralized* government, for freedom, safety, protection, the enforcement of law and the observance of order, aside and apart altogether from military supervision,—what are the analogies that can properly be said to belong to the two, in determining either their present standing, or in casting their horoscope for the future?

To us these analogies are so few and so mythical that, before accepting the theory of Don RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON as to the final failure and overthrow of "diffused sovereignty," we must ask him to draw his illustrations from other sources than the mixed Castilian, Negro and Indian community of Mexico, or even the purest of the Latin races of the American continent. Nevertheless, we listen with no little satisfaction to our correspondent's learned disquisitions, and find much to admire in his incidental hits at the prime source and cause of the disaffection which culminated in this gigantic and hell-born rebellion.

A TRUTH IGNORANTLY SPOKEN.—The Southern *Presbyterian*, in a recent article, after declaring that the rebellion was brought about by the hand of God "in order that the South shall continue unconstrained in its Christian mission as the educator of the black race for time and for eternity," calls loudly upon them to be bold. "This view of the object of the secession of the South," it says, "inspires unfaltering confidence in the final and glorious triumph of Southern arms." And it adds, "Worthy of imitation was the unfaltering confidence of one who *laboring alone to further a righteous cause*, was ridiculed and contemned. 'Tell me not,' he nobly and triumphantly replied, 'tell me not I am in a hopeless minority; one, with God, is a majority.'"

An example worthy of imitation, as the *Presbyterian* says. But who was the man who displayed this "unfaltering confidence," and what was the "righteous cause" which he was "laboring to further?" The *Presbyterian* would hardly have cited the example if it had known. For the man was one of that race of which the same article declares, that "the Almighty in His providence had made the South the custodian, and which has been under His ourse, since the days of Ham, their sinful progenitor." The man was FRED. DOUGLASS, and the "righteous cause" was the abolition of Slavery, which the writer calls an "endeavor to remove the blacks from a condition assigned them by an all-wise benevolent Providence"—an effort "to deprive the negroes of the appointed blessings."

But the words of the *Presbyterian* were true even though spoken in ignorance, and every day now, as the rebellion drawa nearer to its dissolution, dragging down with it that system of Slavery without which it could never have sprung to life, shows more and more clearly that those who maintained the "righteous cause" of freedom against Slavery were never "in a hopeless minority," though the victory of their cause was to come far otherwise than they had thought. That victory draws near apace, and dreadful as has been the punishment of those whose madness and arrogance led them to precipitate their own ruin, and to hasten that final victory, so dreadful will be the fate of those deluded men, who, at this late hour, think to roll back its wheels, and dream that Slavery may yet be allowed to live within the borders of this Nation.

The Seizure of the Georgia—Was it Justifiable?

The Liverpool *Courier* and the London *Daily News* take very different views of the seizure of the *ci-devant* rebel privateer *Georgia*. The former avers that it was a gross outrage on the part of the American Commodore, an insult to the British flag, and what not. The latter attempts to demonstrate that it was neither an outrage *per se*, nor an insult to the British flag, nor aught else that is criminal or abnormal, but an act sanctioned by law, precedent, and the decisions of the ablest jurists. From the facts and arguments adduced by the opposing journals, a very complete history of the case could be made out.

It will be recollected that some months since, the rebel corvette *Georgia*, after a cruise in which she had destroyed many American vessels and their cargoes, put into the Mersey to refit and get ready for another career of devastation. But it was easier to gain the Mersey than to run the gauntlet of the United States steamers which were on the watch for her, should she make an effort to escape, and so it was determined to dismantle her, and dispose of her in Liverpool. The *Georgia* was accordingly divested of her marshal character, and sold to an Englishman named BATES, who tranformed her into a merchant vessel and hired her to the Portuguese Government to trade between Lisbon and the colonies of Portugal, on the west coast of Africa. At the time of the sale there was some misgiving lest the Commander of the *Niagara* should be so audacious as to capture her, but Mr. BATES scoffed at the idea of a Yankee venturing to make prize of a ship owned by a Briton, and sailing under the British flag; and the *Georgia* left Liverpool for her destination on the 8th ultimo. She never reached it, however. When off Lisbon, the *Georgia* was suddenly brought to, boarded and captured by the *Niagara*, and is now actually on her way to Boston in charge of a prize crew.

Here, says the Liverpool Anglo-rebel organ, was a British ship, with a *bona fide* British register, forcibly taken possession of, while engaged in legitimate commerce, because, forsooth, she, under different ownership, had been carrying on hostilities, at some former period, against the Federal States. But her British register could not avail the *Georgia*, if she was not a British ship, and she was not a British ship, if the Confederate agent could not make title to her, so, in that case, she was still, in the eye of the law, a rebel privateer, and the Richmond Government, not Mr. BATES, was still her owner *de jure*.

The whole question hinges, in fact, on this: if two States are at war, and a vessel of either seek refuge in a neutral port, can her owner convey title in her, pending hostilities, should it determine to sell her in order to prevent her capture? If the State owning such vessel can make a valid title to her, then was the *Georgia* the *bona fide* property of Mr. BATES, and a British vessel, and her seizure by the *Niagara* was an outrage, an insult to the British flag, and all that the *Courier* affirms it to have been. But if said State cannot, under the circumstances assumed, make a valid title to said vessel, the seizure of the *Georgia* was justifiable, and there exists not a shadow of ground for the terms which rebel sympathizers have applied to it.

More than half a century ago, a case almost precisely parallel to the present one was decided in the English Admiralty Court by Lord STOWELL.

During the war between France, Holland, and England, the *Minerva*, a Dutch vessel-of-war, was chased into the neutral port of Bergen by a British frigate. While lying at Bergen, the *Minerva* was dismantled, and sold to Count BENTINCK, of Kniphausen, who wanted to employ her in the West India trade, but during her passage from Bergen to Kniphausen she was captured by the British, and sent to England as a prize—and a prize she became, for though Count BENTINCK sued for restitution of his vessel, she was nevertheless condemned, Lord STOWELL holding that the sale had been invalid, the *Minerva* having been an *armed* vessel, and sold merely to baffle her blockaders. Now here is a precedent for the guidance of our prize courts almost identical with the case of the *Georgia*. Both vessels, when they entered the neutral ports, were men-of-war belonging to belligerents—both vessels were divested of their armaments in neutral ports and disposed of while lying there—and both were captured while under neutral colors, and in the guise of merchantmen. If it was unlawful for the Dutch to sell the *Minerva* at Bergen, must it not have been equally unlawful for the Confederates to sell the *Georgia* at Liverpool? And if, despite the former sale, the British were justified in capturing the Ex-Dutch frigate during her passage from Bergen, was not the American Commodore, despite the latter, fully justified in seizing the ex-rebel privateer as she voyaged to Lisbon? Such an exactness of parallelism in fact exists between the two cases, that the judges who shall try the case of the *Georgia*, can hardly venture to disregard the decision of Lord STOWELL in that of the *Minerva*.

The Niagara Plotters.

Whatever may be the ignorance, malignity, and mendacity of the Northern correspondent of the London *Times*, when speaking of the general military and political affairs of the country, there is no doubt that he is well informed as to the intrigues of the foreign and domestic plotters of the peace and Secession faction. One of his letters, which returned to us by a recent mail, is dated at Niagara Falls, and gives some account of the projects, purposes and opinions of the men who have there been hatching plans—one portion of them for the destruction of the Union at all hazards, and another portion of them for the success of the Democracy at all hazards. He begins by declaring that the Union has "perished and vanished"—that the South "will under no circumstances renew the partnership which the sword has cut asunder, and will carry on the war for thirty years, rather than make or listen to any terms that shall not rest upon Southern independence as their basis." After this he goes on to say:

"It is at this crisis that the pleasant hostelry on the Canadian side of the Falls of Niagara has become the centre of negotiations which promises the withdrawal of the differences between North and South from the arbitrament of the sword. As the Republican party, under the leadership of Mr. LINCOLN, either cannot or will not make peace, and will not listen to any proposal of compromise that does not involve two conditions which the South will not accept—restoration of the Union and abolition of Slavery—the Northern friends of peace, who hope to elect a peace President in November next, have taken counsel with such Southern exiles and friends of peace as have congregated on the Canadian frontier to ascertain whether there is no common ground upon which the whole weight of the Democratic party might be brought to bear against the war faction, and on which a peace candidate might be nominated at Chicago on the 29th inst.

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If Mr. (DEAN) RICHMOND, or some other candidate as yet unnamed, be elected upon this platform, and duly installed in his office without any resistance on the part of the present incumbent, *the war will immediately stop.* The armies of North and South will return to their homes on furlough, and preparations will commence for the election of delegates to the Great National Convention, which will have to decide *whether reunion be possible or advisable.* The preliminaries, it is supposed, will occupy at least six months, and *the convention will not conclude its business until the Autumn of the year* 1865. That, under such circumstances the war which has desolated the country so long should be allowed to recommence, it is scarcely possible to believe. Under every aspect of the case, it is clear that the election of Mr. RICHMOND will end the civil war. Of that fact there can be no reasonable doubt. *But will it restore the Union?* The Southern leaders are content to leave that question to the National Convention, *though certain, with the certainty of a foregone conclusion, that the Union is at an end, never to be restored in name or in fact, in show or in substance.* The Northern Democratic leaders are also content to leave the question to the Convention, not without a faint hope that somehow or other, by time and good management, or by chance and happy fortune, the North may be reunited to the South, if the South refuses to be reunited to the North, and that *the Constitution of the Confederacy may be adopted by the Northwest,* and by the Central States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York, and of all the States except the six little States of New-England, who are "to be left out in the cold," *to be independent if they please, or to annex themselves to Canada if this solution of their difficulty shall please them better.* At all events, the Northern Democracy have resolved that Americans shall not continue to cut each other's throats in support of a political partnership which has ceased to be agreeable to one of the high contracting parties; and that, if Union be utterly impracticable, an alliance and an *entente cordiale* may take its place.

An Armistice.

Among the generalities which make up McCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance, there is one point which looms into view with sufficient distinctness; and we venture to say it is the only point on which JEFFERSON DAVIS and his emissaries had any doubt as to McCLELLAN'S elegibility. *He will grant the conspirators an armistice.* And an armistice granted under any pretence or plea—we care not what it is—will be worth to the Confederacy more than 100,000 armed and disciplined soldiers before the 4th of March next.

An armistice will open the ports of the Confederacy—ostensibly, of course, for the export and import of ordinary articles of commerce, other than materials of war. And if we could see how vast would be the gain to the Richmond military chiefs, even if such a *peaceful* resumption of exchanges between the South and foreign countriese, we must consult Mr. Secretary SEDDON'S War Report.

Mr. SEDDON says:

Under the legislation of the late Congress, efficient regulations have been adopted *to make our great staples more available for providing funds and sustaining our credit abroad by exportation.* Adequate precautions have likewise been taken to assure, on the export of these leading articles of commerce, when taken out of the Confederacy for private gain, fair returns of useful supplies for the Government and people. The period is yet too brief to allow full realization of the benefits to be expected from this policy, but enough is shown to vindicate its wisdom, and to call for its maintainance. *It would be at once a great triumph over our enemies, and not an unprofitable lesson to neutral nations, that the malice of the former, as exhibited in their futile efforts, by a pretended blockade, to cut off the commerce of the Confederacy, that the stolid indifference of the latter to their violation of the law of nations and recent treaty stipulations, should, by the enhancement of prices consequently falling on consumers abroad, and especially their own people, prove the effective means of sustaining our credit and securing adequate supplies to the Confederacy.* This is perfectly practicable by a sufficient increase in the number of vessels, and by greater attention to affording facilities for evading the blockade, and lending more directly the aid and continuance of the Government to the provisions of the staples at the ports, *and to the enlistment of private enterprise and capital* in the trade.

Here is the outline of a scheme toward the perfection of which a three-months' armistice would minister in a degree which would call forth the loudest jubilations from one end of rebeldom to another.

But an armistice would be even a greater advantage to the rebel leaders, in view of the condition of their railways. To repair their main lines of travel would be simply prosecuting a branch of peaceful industry—in their own view, and in the view of their Chicago friends. And yet there is no sort of military work proper that could be carried on with the same advantage to the Confederacy during "a cessation of hostilities." With great frankness, Mr. Secretary SEDDON says:

"Of all the difficulties encountered by the Administrative bureau, perhaps *the greatest has been the deficiency in transportation. With the coasting trade cut off, and the command by the enemy, through their naval superiority, of all our great rivers, reliance for internal trade and communication has been necessarily on the railroads. These were never designed, nor provided with means, for the task now incumbent on them. They have, beside, suffered much from inability to command the supplies of iron, implements and machinery they habitually imported, and from many sacrifices and losses in the war.*"

No greater aid, then, can the Secessionists here afford to their allies in the South than to carry out, as McCLELLAN proposes to do, *the spirit of the Chicago declaration*—that "justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demanded that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

The Anglo-Maorian War.

The British affect to be greatly dissatisfied with the progress which Americans are making in crushing the monster rebellion of the South, yet are themselves exceedingly dilatory in quelling that petty New-Zealand *émeute*.

Gen. CAMERON has received the honor of knighthood before he has fairly won his spurs. In the course of a two years' war he has indeed gained some trifling advantages over the enemy; has captured a few of their pahs, and slain a few hundreds of their warriors, but his successes have not been uninterrupted, the power and spirit of the Maories are still unbroken, and the struggle seems no nearer an end than when it began. The natives have in fact no occasion for despondency. Their defeats and disasters have not been of a very serious nature; in bush fighting they have generally proved themselves superior to the Pakehas, and their victory at Tauranga was probably the most important one achieved by either party since the outbreak of the war.

After inflicting that bloody repulse on the foe, the Maories abandoned their position and retired to a place called Tepuha, where they were presently discovered by Gen. CAMERON busily employed in the work of fortification. It was expected by the troops that an immediate attempt to storm the new pah would be made; but just as the General was preparing for the enterprise, he received orders to repair to Auckland, and so the attack was postponed, and the natives were suffered to complete their earthworks in peace. The sudden recall of Gen. CAMERON to the capital was caused by an uprising of some tribes in the vicinity of Whanganni, and the application of the superintendent at that post for reinforcements. This appeal was promptly responded to by the Commander-in-Chief, who dispatched 800 men to reinforce the garrison; but the settlement was not assailed. Ere the insurgents could reach it, they were intercepted by a body of loyal natives, and totally defeated. Since then the auxiliary troops have arrived, and now Whanganni is considered safe.

The danger which hung over this outpost has probably insured the principal Maori fortress from attack during the present year. While the General is absent, the storming of the position will not be attempted, and as he has important matters to attend to at the capital, he will hardly return to camp till the opening of the next campaign.

The General remains at the capital to endeavor to bring about a compromise between the Executive and the Legislature, who are at deadly feud touching this Maori war. The Governor would fain grant terms to the rebels, and coax them back to their allegiance by the means of conciliation, but the Legislature will hear of nothing save unconditional surrender, and "absolute submission to the Queen's authority." They want the fertile lands of the natives, and they think that the longer the war lasts, and the more desperate it becomes, the more of them they will get. The breach between these gentlemen and Victoria's representative at the Antipodes, has, in fact, become so wide, that there is small chance of the *entente cordiale* being renewed, and if the Governor does not wish to succumb, he will ultimately have to resign office, and make way for a successor, who will be content to adopt the views of the New-Zealand Legislature, and carry on the war to the bitter end.

The Oratorio of the Creation—Further Postponement.

By an announcement elsewhere, from Messrs. ANSCHUTZ and FORMES, it will be seen that Superintendent KENNEDY, for reasons not yet made public, has given orders to the police not to permit the performance of the Oratorio to-day, as was proposed. Messrs. ANSCHUTZ and FORMES, while sincerely regretting this second disappointment, are desirous that the public should understand that its postponement on this occasion is no fault of theirs.

THE LATE CAPT. E. P. BROWNSON.—The funeral of the late Capt. E. P. BROWNSON, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. HANCOCK, and Commissary of Musters, Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, took place from the residence of his father, Dr. O. A. BROWNSON, Elizabeth, on Monday morning last. The remains were taken to St. Mary's Church, Elizabeth, where a Solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated for the repose of his soul. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. Father HEWIT. Gen. HAYES and his Staff were present, and accompanied the remains to this city, where they were interred in the burial-ground connected with the Cathedral.—*Newark Advertiser, Sept. 9.*

The Mission of this War from a Cosmopolite Point of View.

LETTER FROM DON RUFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While I thank you for the candor and boldness you lately evinced in giving place to a letter of mine, whose tone was at variance with the opinions of most of your readers, and probably with your own, I venture to offer a second communication, which, for the same reason, draws as heavily on your liberality, though, I trust, not too much so to be honored. The speculations of an alien on affairs of a land not his own are not always to be slighted; for though he may at times err from not appreciating the things he treats of, he may at others see more clearly than a native, as being freer from the passion and prejudice liable, in exciting times, to surround the latter.

In my former article I observed that "it would be sad indeed, if, after preventing the inoculation of Mexico" (with monarchy,) "you should take the disease in the natural way yourselves;" and I now have the presumption to predict that your present war will prove to be the revolution of a continent, whose true mission is to change for the better, and in a "natural way," by the inevitable march of events, the system of government most prevalent in the Western Hemisphere. This destiny, in one way or another, sooner or later, is bound to be fulfilled, whether the accessory missions supposed to go with it be carried out or not. The change for the better will not in all nor perhaps in most cases, be to monarchy, though in Spanish America that may generally be the result; but it will in all cases work a concentration of diffused sovereignty, and a consolidation of shackling forms which ever tend to anarchy or disruption—a change that will convert every mere union into one or more nations. There is great power often in the habitual use of a word, and when your people learn to use "nation" for "union" they will be half regenerated. Whether the United States are to form one Government or two, there will eventually be great government, founded possibly on the consent, but certainly on the obedience of the governed, instead of an agency of public servants whom their employers may, if they choose, condescend to obey; —and whether the great evil of Slavery be extinguished or not, the still greater curse of too much freedom certainly will be, in your own day. Do not start. I mean such liberty as that of preaching treason in the Senate as was done with impunity in '60 and '61.

Those who have risen up against you in rebellion have in many things offered you valuable lessons. There never was a case in which a pestilent institution, existing in law and important in theory, has been so utterly dead as State sovereignty now is in the South. It is there buried beyond the reach of resurrection, though its headstone still serves for Slavery to dodge behind when a diplomatic pebble is shied at it. But in the North, where the reality of that national tapeworm was generally denied or held doubtful, it now shows stronger signs of vitality. Strange it seems that such should be the fact; when we compare the new Constitution, which admits the evil with the older one which is only supposed to imply it, and melancholy as strange is the fact when we reflect that your success in this war may depend on the suppression of this ruinous idea.

If one section revives State Sovereignty during this contest while the other keeps it throttled, the latter will be the victor, if not the conqueror, of the other. If, in the present struggle, one section subjugates the other, the inevitable consolidation, needful to keep down the conquered, will soon smother out the last breath of State sovereignty, if any up to then remain. If the two sections separate in peace, and both escape further disintegration, it will be because the consolidation needful for defence against a close and powerful neighbor will in both regions keep State sovereignty under the sod. If, after separation and peace, State sovereignty should survive in one section and not in the other, the former would soon disintegrate and the latter would conquer it, piece by piece, and restore Anglo-American empire on a broad and consolidated basis.

Thus, whichever way the fortunes of war may tend, the eventual and inevitable result is the growth of a new kind of Government, less Federal, less Democratic and less unstable in the tenure of office than that you have had. Any durable reëstablishment in either section or in the whole country, of what is called "the Constitution as it is," that is, the Constitution as understood by BUCHANAN and FLOYD, is about as possible as the recovery of the last Hebrew tribes. State sovereignty, which was always a germ of dissolution, now that its venom is quickened by the example of rebellion, would, if revived, inoculate at once with the rottenness of death.

Oh! that "Constitution as it is!" What an inestimable boon your country bestowed on Mexico when the former furnished to the latter the pattern for such a model Government. But of this I will speak anon.

I have just surmised, as among results which might be, the recovery of broad and solid nationality through the conquest of a breaking up section by another more centralized; and however improbable the accomplishment of such a work by the South at the expense of the North may seem, it could not be classed among impossibilities, if Northern disaffection were as strong in numbers as it is in virulence. Among the many things in which the South, as a whole, excels the North, is that honorable pride which scorns to submit to an enemy while resistance is possible, or to seek by humiliation what ought to be demanded with the sword. The events of the last week show too plainly that a large portion of the people of the North have returned to what I must now painfully admit to be their normal state of mind —that of cringing trucklers to the South. The contagion of patriotic fervor, when the great uprising took place, for awhile dragged them away from that degradation; but they now return to it like the swine to his mire. The convention which has just adjourned from Chicago must represent an extensive party, though, I doubt not, far from a majority in the North. The representatives of that party, in their resolutions, have virtually indorsed the rebellion. Their desire, as plainly expressed as it can be, so long as some remnant of shame forbids its direct utterance, is that your armies should be withdrawn, and the South be allowed to depart with all she claims, unless she can be wheedled back by an offer of all that a Floyd-Buchanan constitution can afford. I see no reason to doubt that hundreds of thousands of voters are willing to sustain that platform. Whether a distinguished and still popular soldier can be found to accept it, as a Presidential candidate, we have not yet learned; but, if this should prove possible, nothing after it would seem incredible; and with the aid of events he might be elected. The first result of this downward revolution would be to offer to the rebel States, in place of the bayonets which are now pressing them to the last ditch, a restoration of Slavery with all the immunities which PIERCE and BUCHANAN would have rejoiced to give. It would be an offer to let the Slave lords control you again as they did through the Presidential nonentities just named. The offer would, of course, be spurned as a bribe to reunion; for the South would never accept the same limited rule over the North which she formerly exercised with so little content. The offer might even be spurned as a boon to independence—for among the possibilities I have surmised some are not more unlikely than the abolition of Slavery by the South.

When JEFF DAVIS said to your volunteer envoys: "Since you have taken a third of our slaves, you may have the rest, if you will keep them and let us go," he was thinking of what might some day come to pass, a thing whose feasibility he and his had often discussed. What a people begin to fight for often becomes a secondary object before they have done. The South sought independence first for the sake of Slavery, but she has now a growing disposition to sacrifice Slavery, if needful, to independence. She feels more and more that the former has received a shock it cannot long survive, even with the aid of the latter; and the "peculiar property" is now the last for which Southerners are willing to give even Confederate notes. If they can, by one act, secure, in place of the faltering encouragement of two or three European Governments, the deep and general sympathy of all Governments and peoples abroad, with recognition, and, perhaps, active aid, there will be strong temptations to essay it. Slavery could be abolished, and leave the black race among the white as an inferior and dependent cast, (though above the condition of serfs,) whose labor could still be extensively commanded, while their submission could be made sure. There status, too, could be so regulated as to make them a basis for sustaining a governing class as strong as that which rules the South now. A class of protectors or guardians to a cast in a state of endless pupilage could be established to take the place of the former slaveholders, and be bound together by a unity of interest sufficiently exclusive, profitable, and sensitive as to privilege, to give it the affiliation, wakeful vigilance and forecast which constitute the strength of an aristocracy, and have ever been the strength of the South. Under this system, the emancipated might possess human, and even some political rights, and still be profitable subjects; and, if they had votes, or formed a basis for representation, it would add greatly to the power of the class which controlled them.

Such a plan of emancipation would satisfy most European philanthropists: and to them what a spectacle it would be if this plan should be proclaimed by the South about the time the emasculated North offered a restoration of endless bondage as the price of reunion, or even of peace. The kick that would reply to the offer would rouse a world-wide laugh of scorn, that would sting into impotence all remains of national pride at the North, and paralyze all political strength and capacity for even Northern union. The reanimate vampire of State sovereignty would soon do its work; the East, West, and centre would become incapable of adhering any one to the other; and the absorption of one fragment after another by the more spirited and centralized section would follow disintegration.

I speak of this as a thing that might be, not as one I apprehend; for I still believe that broad nationality will be established by an opposite and more rightful course of victory. Yet even the result I have described would develop an empire; and such a one even would be preferable to a shackling Union, liable to go to pieces every four years, or to the incurable break-up which British aristocracy prays for, and American Democracy seeks.

When the London *Times* asserted that the South was fighting for independence and the North for empire, your brethren of the American Press were generally so uncandid or so ignorant as to deny it. The object of independence is not too exclusively sacred for buccaneers to strike for; every criminal who breaks jail seeks for it; and why your editors should be ashamed to own empire as a motive I know not; for empire is, in your case, national life, which every patriot ought to be willing to die for. The eventual mission of this revolution throughout the continent is to develop empire, though, so far as concerns your own country, in what precise forms, or in how many of them, I cannot predict. Empire, however, I must again say, does not, in my sense of it, necessarily mean despotism, or even monarchy, but a conversion of federation into nationality, anarchy into organization, and rabble rule into the control of the enlightened.

This change is happily taking place more rapidly in Mexico than here. The true Monroe doctrine, which forbade the reconquest of Mexico by Spain, with European aid, has long ceased to be an American want. The false Monroe doctrine, which forbids European restoratives to Mexican anarchy, cannot now realize an American outrage; and it ought to be a consolation to every liberal man of the North to reflect that the misfortune of his own country has brought a blessing to her neighbor. May that blessing spread till every seat of Spanish-American anarchy becomes a Brazil, and till in every Anglo-American section sovereignty and allegiance find their proper elevation and level!

The prospect of advantage to ourselves too readily induces us to wish for what would be a wrong to others; and the dread of a great rival in the New World makes Britain pray for a dissolution of the United States. The same feeling perhaps prevails in Spanish America, and in my sympathy for its kindred races, it might be natural to wish that two or more rival empires, instead of one, should be developed in your country; for any Anglo-Saxon Power will have a stronger propensity to play the aggressor than the protector toward near and weak neighbors. But let him who prays for wrong to others beware of an answered prayer. When we see a great people bound together by a unity, or a general prevalence of the same race, language, laws and traditions, and long united by a common government and joint prosperity, the Divine Law speaks for them and says: "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." When a region and a people seem formed for one nation, it appears like the marring of God's image and of Nature's mould to sever that unity. This is a moral instinct, which no people can disobey with impunity; for Britain's prayer is already being answered, and its full answer may some day be her ruin. Had she never encouraged treason and piracy in the New World, she would have escaped her late humiliation in the Old. It is better to leave to God the curbing of a dangerous rival than to circumvent him by a baser course than he would ever have meditated.

I have already apostrophized your Constitution, which Fourth of July orators tell us is the best ever devised by the wisdom of man, and meet to rank next to Holy Writ. Yet no two parties could ever understand it alike—its meaning has at length to be explained by the sword, and the Government it formed has gone to pieces in less than eighty years. I speak of this disruption as applying to the kind of government, not to government itself, still less to the nation, which, from early colonial times up to 1861, a space of about two centuries, had existed as an extensive people, with one allegiance, and generally one national pulse. The unity of such a body politic, if full of vitality, cannot perish with its written Constitution when the fires of revolution consume it; for if the people be true to themselves, in such a contingency, their unwritten constitution, which no convention could form or abolish, takes the place of shrivelling parchment. What the nation has to do in a struggle for self-preservation she *will* do, and if needful, will rend, like a desperate swimmer, the clogging drapery of constitutional forms.

Your Constitution, we are told by a numerous class of expounders, merely forms a copartnership between a number of petty nationalities, and in the latter is vested the only sovereignty which demands allegiance. Any of those sovereign States can withdraw when it suits them from the association, whose general agency has no power to restrain them longer than they choose to submit to it. I cannot say that your Constitution will not bear this construction, or that it was not recognized by many of the framers, for up to the time of your disruption a large minority of the most enlightened sincerely believed in this meaning; and argument always appeared to me as plausible on one side as the other. But any organic law which can be so understood by so many of the wise is sure, some day, to bring trouble to the patriotic. The majority, who held to an opposite meaning, fearing that trouble, dissented but feebly, or were silent so long as danger seemed distant; but when the alarm-bell of Sumter announced national peril they felt an older and stronger law speak within them, and timid unionism became zealous nationality. The uprising which then took place has received many definitions; but one which has never been used would describe it more fitly than any other. It was *a revolt of the nation against the Constitution*,—a wrench of patriotism against the lame instrument whose vagueness seemed to sanction the ruin of the people it was made for,—a war of the unwritten against the written law. Any great body of people which has existed as a unit for two centuries must have an unwritten constitution, made up of social and topographical ties, and national wants, traditions, and instincts, including that of self-preservation; and whenever their written Constitution comes into conflict with this deeper law, the former must yield. Among the strongest of those national instincts, still latently strong in the sub-strata of the South, is the habitual feeling, two centuries old, that you are one people with one destiny; and, for the preservation of that unity, local rights and Constitution must, if needful, give way. From a consciousness of this, the mass of the nation have tolerated, and, I doubt not, will continue to tolerate, what the disaffected call usurpations, that is the centralizing of authority in the General Government and the National Executive. I view those accretions, and the people must begin to view them, as nothing more than a spontaneous and healthy growth of governing power which was always take root of itself, when the times require it, and no timely enactment of law has provided for it. When needful law is not made it will grow of itself; and the constitutions which have lived longest have been composed of this kind of law.

What if those necessitous assumptions of power at times involve abuse? When a nation is threatened with dissolution this can no more be avoided than war can be made without suffering and death. Greater abuse would follow the imbecility of a BUCHANAN than the most arbitrary assumptions of LINCOLN or DAVIS. If either of those great men had failed in the grasp his position demanded, he would soon have gone down before the other. Had the "Constitution as it is" really and literally governed you, a rebel garrison would much earlier in the canvass have anticipated the late Convention at Chicago. Had the feeble Confederate Constitution not been, as DE BOW calls it, a "tub for the whale," MCCLELLAN, though none of the most rapid, would long ere this have marched through the South. It is amusing to hear the North and South abuse each other for the greatest merit of both—their "*despotism*" which in both is merely the energy of war carried beyond the camp, so far as the times render indispensable.

Your editorial brethren cry out after each victory, that notwithstanding British predictions of the failure of your Constitution, it is the strongest in the world: but they never own that it is so merely from being no longer the same. What is left of the old structure has been preserved by breaking the rest; and if the blessings it has really wrought in times past be perpetuated, it will be by doing away with it. Its skeleton remains; but new flesh is growing upon it, and I predict that bone as well as muscle, at no distant period, will be renewed.

The tendency of the day is, by the natural course of events, to empire; and popular allegiance, however it may occasionally falter, in the end, gravitates in the right direction. Of the nature of the true load-star, I will give an illustration from recent history. When LOUIS PHILIPPE was dethroned, his son, the Duc D'AUMALE, was in command of Algeria, and the lovers of peace felt anxious lest he should, with the forces at his disposal, make a stand for the royal house he belonged to. When the news of the revolution reached Algiers, all eyes were turned in breathless suspense toward the Prince, till reassured by the general order he issued immediately after receiving the tidings so painful to himself. Its few words showed him worthy of the crown his father had lost. "The Army of Africa," said he, "has been informed of what has occurred in Paris. Through all changes, our allegiance is due to France." Not to King, Dynasty or Constitution—they might change; but to a Frenchman France was ever the same. Let your people learn to say "Nation" instead of "Union," and think of their country as this scion of royalty did of his.

ANFINO M. DE ALFARRERO Y CAMPEON.

Honesty in Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The time was when nearly every article of apparel and personal adornment, of a better than ordinary quality, was imported. The war of 1812 made a considerable change in this state of things, inasmuch as during the period of non-importation, manufactures flourished in this country and gained such headway that when brought into direct competition with foreign articles after the war, they held their place in the market. American ingenuity since that time has constantly increased the list of fine goods made here, and the present war, together with the patriotic feeling it has created in favor of home-made goods, has still further helped the good work along. But notwithstanding all this, such is the force of habit, backed by a rather snobbish deference to European taste, that of the many really good things made here, the large portion bear the European trade-mark! Now is it not time to stop this? About the fact there is no question; it is known to the entire trade. The manufacturers who would mark their goods honestly, for there is no use mincing the words, would find their advantage in it. If any of them doubt the policy of so doing, let them examine the books of the Women's Protection Association for Diminishing the Use of Foreign Luxuries, and see what a number of distinguished and influential ladies are determined to use American goods to the fullest extent possible. The members and officers of that society are daily inundated with inquiries as to where specific articles of American manufacture may be had. Retail dealers should advertise their American goods particularly and by name. If they have any fear as to the result, let them try one article, say hosiery for instance, most of which is now made here, though sold as English. I am confident, Mr. Editor, that one week's advertisement by a single house of their American goods, whould shed such new light upon the retail trade, that instead of "Just Arrived," or "New Importations," your dry goods columns would be filled with "American Goods," "Choice Home Manufactures," &c., &c.

Honesty is the best policy always. Let the manufacturers try it and the store-keepers assist them in it, and we shall have a brilliant illustration of the proverb, to the great pecuniary advantage of both. H.

Fat Rendering Trial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SEPT. 10, 1864.

Some few weeks since you gave publicity to a charge preferred against that part of my business conducted in Elizabeth-street, setting forth that decomposed fat was received and melted there, &c. After a trial of several days' duration, the case was dismissed, the judge deciding the "evidence insufficient to issue an order under the statute." As an act of justice to me, I ask a place for this card.

Yours, &c, CHAS. W. HULL.

The Sixth Ward All Right.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1864.

I take my pen in hand to inform you that Mr. LINCOLN'S election is sure. I am deputed by the citizens of the Sixth Ward—comprising 20,000—I mean 20,000 voters. The Sixth Ward will go head and elbow for LINCOLN. You must excuse this writing, as I am not very proficient; but I was deputed to write this to you by our society, "The Young Men's Republican Association." Hurrah for LINCOLN. Please correct this and publish.

Your obedient servant, P. MALLOY.

Troubles of Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have on hand a quantity of *Bena Plant*, which is of so much use in the diseases of which children are troubled at this season of the year, and will distribute it free of charge to any one applying to me at the Nursery on Randall's Island.

W. H. STEPENS, Warden.

Capt. T. Hanley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement has been made by your correspondents that Capt. T. HANLEY, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, was mortally wounded at Reams' Station, on the Weldon road. In order to relieve the anxieties of his numerous friends, Capt. HANLEY desires me to say that, though badly wounded, he is not at all likely to die. He is at Annapolis, doing well, and the surgeons have every faith in his recovery. Yours, respectfully, J. P. B.

A Letter from Gen. Grant.

The following is Gen. GRANT'S reply to WM. J. ALBERT, Esq., who presented him with the beautiful field-glass won by votes at the late Sanitary Fair in Baltimore:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., Sept. 4, 1864.

William J. Albert, Esq.:

SIR: Allow me, through you, to express my thanks to the loyal citizens attendant at the late Baltimore Fair for the elegant field-glass which their partiality prompted them to vote for me, and which has been received through your hands. It is doubly gratifying whilst receiving a present, which I shall ever appreciate, to know that the donors whilst giving it expressed their devotion to the cause of our country in the most substantial manner, by contributing their money to alleviate the sufferings of the brave soldiers who are daily exposing their lives for the maintenance of that Union without which we would be without a country.

Hoping for a speedy and honorable peace, I have the honor of subscribing myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

MORE TROOPS GOING TO THE FRONT.—Nearly two thousand troops left this port yesterday for the front. One thousand volunteers and sixty regulars go to the Army of the Potomac; four hundred and fifty to the Department of Washington, and four hundred sail for the Middle Department in the *Star of the South*. Nearly all of these troops proceed from Hart's Island.

SALE OF THE CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS.—The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says: It was prematurely announced a few days ago that our townsman, JOHN T. BUSH, had purchased the Clifton House and the adjoining ZIMMERMAN estate, on the other side of the river. The contract has since been perfected, and Mr. BUSH takes full possession on the 1st of January. The purchase includes over 30 acres of land and several valuable buildings besides the Clifton House.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething. Cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

Mrs. Malaprop says "comparisons are odorous," but if you compare any other extract for the handkerchief with PHALON'S INIMITABLE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, the comparison is not odorous. Quite the reverse.

Why is the oder of Phalon's Night Blooming CEREUS like the Greek fire? Because it is unquenchable.

What Oriental locality mentioned by Lord Byron do the counterfeits of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS remind you of? The "Garden of Gul," of course.

Why may Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus be called one of the best shots of the Goddess Flora? Because it is a perfume direct from the pistils of her noblest flower.

Country Residence for Sale.
See advertisement of Castlewood, Llewellyn Park, in Real Estate column this morning.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Attention, Company!—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Surgeons. Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

DIED.

ADEE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 9, AMELIA K., widow of the late Dr. Augustus A. Adee, U. S. Navy.

Her relatives and friends, and the friends of the families of the late William Adee and David Graham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th st., on Wednesday morning next, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

BENNET.—At Harlem, on Friday, Sept. 9, ANNE BENNET, widow of Cornelius Bennet, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. McNasser, 123d-st., near the 3d-av., Harlem, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BURGE.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, departed this life, Rev. LEMUEL BURGE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

CONNOLLY.—At Lake Mahopac, on Saturday, Sept. 10, SOPHIE BARER CONNOLLY, youngest daughter of James A. and Sophie Barre Connolly, of this City, aged 1 year, 7 months and 13 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FIRTH.—At his late residence at Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 10, JOHN FIRTH.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers of to-morrow.

GRAY.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, MARGARET, eldest daughter of Mary and the late John Gray, aged 20 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 467 West 42d-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains to be taken to Greenwood for interment.

None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise.

☞ Paisley (Scotland) papers please copy.

HASTIE.—At Carmansville, on Friday, Sept. 9, JANET, wife of Alex. Hastie, a native of Scotland, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of 158th-st. and 10th-av., on Monday, Sept. 12, at 12½ o'clock. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. depot at 11½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

MOORE.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, ISAAC H. MOORE, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 50 Jane-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken on Monday morning to Miller's-place, L. I., for interment.

NACK.—At Highland Mills, Orange County, on Friday, Sept. 9, in the 8th year of his age, WALTER SCOTT NACK, youngest son of James and Martha W. Nack, of this City, in consequence of being dashed against a stone wall by runaway horses on the 6th inst.

In view of the dangerous situation of his brothers and sisters, all severely injured by the same accident, the attendance of friends would be inexpedient at present, and he will be laid in a temporary grave near the scene of his death

VAN ZANDT.—At Flushing, L. I., on Friday morning, Sept. 9, ROBERT VAN ZANDT.

The friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, P. R. Mumford, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, Bay Side-av., Flushing, on Sunday next, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

WATKINS.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Sept. 8, VIVIA VIOLET, youngest daughter of John G. and Cyrene A. Watkins, aged 8 months and 21 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 362 South 4th-st., Jersey City, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 12½ o'clock, without further notice.

GENERAL DEBILITY.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the blood with its vital principle, or
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON.
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system. It is a specific for Dyspepsia and Female Weaknesses.

COUGHS. COLDS, CONSUMPTION,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
The great panacea for every affection of the
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough, but loosens it, and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
has fully established the superiority of this salve over all other healing remedies, for
SORES, BURNS, CUTS, SCALDS,
WOUNDS, BOILS, PILES, &c., &c,
The above are all old and well-established remedies.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York, S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston, And by druggists and apothecaries generally.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST,,
One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

UNION CENTRAL LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB
OF CITY OF NEW-YORK.
VERMONT HAS FIRED THE FIRST GUN.
20,000 MAJORITY.
ATLANTA HAS FALLEN.
HOOD HAS BEEN DEFEATED.
FORT MORGAN HAS SURRENDERED.
JOHN MORGAN IS KILLED AND HIS BAND SLAUGHTERED.
GRANT IS STEADILY AT WORK, AND IS BEING HEAVILY REINFORCED.
The Draft is abandoned, because
THE QUOTAS ARE RAPIDLY FILLING.
THOUSANDS ARE MUSTERED IN DAILY.
Loyal Men of New-York meet at our Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on
MONDAY,
Sept. 12 instant, at 7½ P. M., and hear
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
JAMES HAGGERTY, Esq.,
Hon. ETHAN ALLEN,
speak for Lincoln and War until the Rebellion is suppressed, and an honorable peace is secured.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Ex. Com.
ALLEN COOPER, H. G. CASTEL, } Secretaries.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Fifty Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,
Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty-five to Three Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CHOICE WINES, BRANDY, ETC.
The subscribers are prepared to show samples of fine wines, brandies and gin at their store, No. 505 Broadway, and to sell from stock or from the Custom-house. These articles were selected in Europe by a gentleman of experience, with a view specially to the want and taste of consumers, and are confidently recommended for their superior quality and purity.
Orders for the supply of families solicited.
S. HAWK & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers. No. 16 Wall-st.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES, KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,
Muscular System.	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow
FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES THESE DISEASES,
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO EXPOSURE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether existing
IN MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED,

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
NOT A FEW
of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.
Two tablespoonsfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,
an excellent lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.
CERTIFICATE OF CURES,
FROM TWO TO TWENTY YEARS STANDING,
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Properieties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late standard works on Medicine.
EXTRACT BUCHU—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH—50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.
Or half-dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

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AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Ninth-st. above Race, Philadelphia.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

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PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-ST., Philadelphia.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY AND HOSPITAL MEETING will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts. The First U. S. Chasseurs will be present in a body, having served out their three years in the war. The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. BURGHARDT, will deliver to them his farewell address, and recount some of the bloody scenes through which they have passed. Other addresses may be expected. A collection will be taken to aid the army work of the Board of Publication. All are cordially invited to attend. Strangers stopping at hotels and citizens generally are cordially invited to attend. The occasion will be one of the deepest interest.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Rev. E. D.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM AMERICA.		
Europa	Sept. 14.	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14.	New-York	Havre
City of Wash'n	Sept. 17.	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept. 21.	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 21.	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24.	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24.	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28.	Boston	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8.	New-York	Southampton
Washington	Oct. 12.	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 22.	New-York	Southampto
	FROM EUROPE.		
Pennsylvania	Aug. 30.	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Aug. 31.	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31.	Southampton	New-York.
Damascus	Sept. 1.	Liverpool	Quebec.
Arabia	Sept. 3.	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Dublin	Sept. 3.	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	Sept. 6.	Liverpool	Halifax.
City of London	Sept. 7.	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 10.	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Sept. 13.	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14.	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Sept. 17.	Liverpool	Boston.
China	Sept. 24.	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28.	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12.	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26.	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9.	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23.	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 8 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail ..... 8 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way ..... 5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island ..... 5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 4 P. M.
North Mail ..... 8 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way ..... 5:30 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 8 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are pronounced by the artists of Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent and introduce every improvement, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 760 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

HAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SOLDIER'S DYING FAREWELL."—Song with chorus. Music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

"On the field of battle, mother,
All the night alone I lay,
Angels watching o'er me, mother,
Till the breaking of the day."

The words of this song were found in a soldier's Testament just before he died, by Rev. Mr. Burnell.

"MOONLIGHT AND STARLIGHT,"
Song with chorus, poetry and music. By James G. Clark, and sung by him at all his concerts.

"DEY BAID WE WOULDN'T FIGHT,"
Negro song, with chorus, very amusing.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT THE CHILDREN?"
Song, with chorus, by M. Heller, the popular German composer.

"LET ME DIE WITH MY FACE TO THE FOE."
The last words of the late Gen. Rice—song, with chorus. Music by James G. Clark, and sung by him at all his concerts.

The above songs are beautiful. Price 30 cents each, mailed. HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 481 Broadway.

Pianist in attendance to try new music.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Here being some five different makers of pianos in this house, the purchaser can be suited at will; here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

MUSICAL.—A FIRST-CLASS CONTRALTO IS open to engagement for a good Quartette Choir. Inquire at BEEH & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, or of Signor ABELLA, No. 61 West 16th-st.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York rooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CONTRALTO IS OPEN for engagement in a good quartette choir. Inquire at BEEH & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, or of Signor ABELLA, No. 61 West 16th-st.

DRY GOODS.

FALL GOODS FROM PARIS.

Just received,
at LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

ELKS,
OTTOMANS,
PLAIDED POPLINS,
CLOAKING,
FLANNELS.

P. S.—In a few days, opening of the Cloak Department with new models chosen in Paris especially for this opening.
LEGRAIN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience as nurse for children or lady's maid, an opportunity to go to California; reference to the family in which she has lived for five years. Address No. 136 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 266 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper; no objection to the light work of a house; country preferred. Address, for two days, Miss BROWLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as general housekeeper in a small family, or to do plain sewing, or mind a baby. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., in the rear, for two days; good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; who understands all kinds of family cooking. Good City references. Call at No. 308 West 18th-st. cor. 8th-av., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting and mangling; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 64 West 16th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for a French girl, who has lived with her for three years, and whom she can highly recommend as bonne or femme de chambre with a family going to Europe this Fall or next Spring. Address B. L., Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; City reference. Call at No. 411 3d-av., near 23d-st; second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and seamstress, to engage by the day or week. Call at No. 231 7th-av., near 26th-st.

MALES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, A SITUation as Superintendent in a knitting mill, by a practical man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address A. W., East Bend, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A FIRST-class white or colored cook for a private family. Call Monday or Tuesday at No. 21 University-place, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A furnishing goods importing house. Apply at STEINBERG & LICHTENSTADTER, No. 309 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES.—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tenbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolroom, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 445 and 447 West 23d-st., N. Y.

The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the Institute, and in the bookstores of B. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, H. Gercke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Koessly.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 256 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway; learn more of practical bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, and business affairs generally in one quarter than in years at ordinary schools. Three desks vacant.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS', Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763; Gowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Selxas', No. 852 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE A. M., Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND Kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 15th of September.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkin's place.—The Fall term of the fourteenth year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12. For terms of admission apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal, A. STEBBINS, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 78 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, 50th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and children will reopen on the 15th of September, at No. 53 West 22d-st., two doors from Broadway.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 24th inst.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Scheil,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Lebonguillier,	R. G. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby.	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, N. J.—This English and Spanish Boarding School for young gentlemen, just opened, is the best to learn languages. For particulars, apply to the Principals at the Institute, or to Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, No. 40 Exchange-place, or to Mr. P. GONZALEZ, No. 50 Exchange-place. The school is accessible by the Hoboken Ferry and the Union Hill cars.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 20. Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, when all letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Deane the Law Faculty.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens September 12. French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, preparatory course to college, West Point, and the Naval School. Circulars, No. 57 Cedar-st., Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MERKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. FRIRST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISSES TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors from Washington-square, (west.) reopens MONDAY, Sept 12.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12 For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school, in West 44th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—White Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the City. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH
PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE.—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family boarding school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Malden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss A. M. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 71 West 23d-st., Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS WINSTENER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 121 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 59th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

WM. H. LPGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 32th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY.—GREAT BARRington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 930 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University, 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES AUBERT'

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,904 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,904 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire line, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;

and LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY ..... Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY ..... Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $155
Second Cabin, (including table wine) ..... $70 or $30

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,000	.....
ERIN	3,000	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse ..... Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking ..... Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw ..... Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace ..... Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold: Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN. (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY ..... Sept. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY ..... Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 1

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $115. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAUGA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788. Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship OCEAN QUEEN will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine fast-sailing Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 17. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin ..... $120 | Intermediate $60
Fore Cabin ..... 100 | Steerage 50

Payable in United States Currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICA,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,
will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.
The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75. D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points. Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Warstown, and Mannshawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington. For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st. East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M., returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Accommodating Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8, A. M. 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

NOTICE—CHANGE OF HOUR.—ON AND after MONDAY, Sept. 12, the steamers CHAUNCEY VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Pier foot of Desbrosses-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, instead of 7, as heretofore, making the usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Eliza Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 handcars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:

100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.

At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly.—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1863, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000: No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. F. Loper—No. 25,095, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

DOG LOST—REWARD.—LOST FROM THE CORNER of East 31st-st. and 2d-av., on Monday morning last, an old rough-haired SCOTCH TERRIER; iron gray back, tan and white head, belly and legs; answers to the name of "Jack," had on chain collar with name of owner. The finder, by returning him to No. 146 East 31st-st., close to 2d-av., will be liberally rewarded.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 iper cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kettell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis H. Tappan, John S. Missreon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1-64.

CHAS. G. MYERS,
Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, No. 1.—The Trustees of the McKINLEY OIL COMPANY, have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. (out of the net earnings of the company, for the month of August,) payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to Shareholders of Record, at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1883.

BOSTON CITY 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1878.
Principal and interest payable in gold.
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ILL., BONDS.

The person or persons having control of these Bonds is requested to communicate that fact to the undersigned, at Hillsboro, Ill., with an eye to their sale.

HIRAM ROUNTREE, Agent.

NOTICE,—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, will pay the coupons due Oct. 1, 1863, of the First Mortgage Bonds, on and after Sept. 10, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from Sept. 10 to Oct. 10, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.—Dated Sept. 8, 1864.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Sept. 1, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, WILLIAM DARROW was appointed Secretary, in place of John A. Stewart, resigned.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MEDICAL.

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT in all diseases of males and females given by Dr GRISWOLD, No. 439 Broadway. Letters with $5 inclosed will secure medicine and directions; forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada. A practice of over thirty years.

THE TURF.

PATERSON FALL RACES,
SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.

No postponement on account of the weather.

FIRST DAY—Premium $200, all ages, mile heats. THE ST. LEGER, $1,000, 2½ miles; 27 entries. Premium $500, all ages, two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—HURDLE RACE, $500, 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $300, 1¼ mile; 19 entries. Premium $400, all ages, 3 miles. SELLING RACE, $300, 1¼ mile.

THIRD DAY—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles; 12 entries. Premium $800, all age, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1¼ mile.

No gambling allowed on the Course, no liquor sold and no intoxicated person admitted.

Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.

R. B. CHISWELL, Sec'y,
Passaic County Agricultural Society.

TWENTY MILE TROT.

FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUNDS.
On MONDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock,
when the great twenty mile matches against time will be trotted. The gelding *Capt. McGowan* is matched to trot to wagon

TWENTY MILES IN ONE HOUR.

The backer of time lays $1,000 to $500 that he cannot accomplish this feat. The only horses that ever trotted twenty miles within the hour were Trustee and Lady Fulton, both of whom went in harness.

The match is made good day and good track. In addition to the morning trains, one will leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M. The boat from James' Slip at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$370

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $20
For one year $100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
TO BOY
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money $35
For one year $100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one o the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS,
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New

THE INDIAN WAR.

From the Upper Missouri—Gen. Sully's Expedition—A Battle Fought—One Hundred and Fifty Indians Killed—Gen. Sully in Pursuit—Attack on Fort Union—Omaha Reported in a State of Siege.

From the St. Joseph Herald.

The steamer *Calypso*, one of the Rocky Mountain fleet chartered by the Government, arrived yesterday from the Upper Missouri. She left Fort Rice on the 15th of August, in company with the steamers *Marcella* and *Tempest*, and made the homeward voyage to this point in sixteen days. The river was in the worst condition, but having no load and one of the best pilots on the river—RUFUS BLOSSOM—she was enabled to make excellent speed. The *Marcella*, *Tempest*, *Belle Peoria*, *Sam Gaty*, and *Calypso*, were all released by Gen. SULLY'S order. As all the freight along the river had been transported to its destination, there was no further employment for the boats.

A day or two before the *Calypso* left Fort Rice, a messenger had arrived from Gen. SULLY'S expedition, with the following intelligence: The command had reached a point 100 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone.

Learning that a band of 1,000 of the hostile Sioux were about 30 miles from the road over which the expedition was traveling, Gen. SULLY concluded to attack them, and leaving a sufficient force to guard his train, with the balance of his command marched to meet the savages. Coming upon them suddenly, a fiercely-contested battle of six hours ensued, which resulted in the complete rout of the Indians. Their loss was 150 killed and a great number wounded. Our loss was only 20 killed and 20 or 30 wounded.

When the messenger left, SULLY was in hot pursuit, and cutting down the redskins with great slaughter. It was supposed that the foe would make another stand, and that a second battle would ensue.

A messenger had also arrived at Fort Rice from Fort Union, with intelligence that Fort Union was attacked by Sioux on the 20th of July. They were defeated with the loss of two killed. A gentleman who was at the fort at the time it was attacked, gives the following account:

"At a very early hour in the morning we were aroused from our slumbers by the cry of 'Indians!' In a few moments the forces were out, but the Sioux kept a respectful distance; they succeeded, however, in getting possession of two horses, belonging to a small party of Assinnabiones camped near the fort. After a few minutes' skirmishing with them the big gun was brought to bear, and a shrapnel shot fired at them, which killed one as it burst—tearing the bowels completely out of him. The Assinnabolnes and three or four Mandans and Gross Ventres, with some of the soldiers immediately gave chase.

"About two miles and a half below they came up with the Sioux, who turned and gave battle. Quite a sharp fire was kept up by both sides for a few minutes, when one of the Mandans succeeded in killing a Sioux and his horse. After some more skirmishing it got too warm for the Sioux, and they retreated, leaving one warrior and two horses on the field. The Assinnabolnes immediately scalped their fallen enemy and cut off his hand, bringing both hand and scalp to the fort as trophies. They also recovered their two horses. The Sioux fought bravely, and made some desperate attempts to recover the body of their fallen friend, but their efforts were unavailing; they did succeed, however, in carrying off the body of the one killed by the shell. Three Assinnaboines were wounded by arrows.

"The Indians around the fort had a big scalp dance—brandishing their bloody trophies aloft, singing, dancing, drumming, &c., in honor of the great victory."

On the 25th of July the fleet, consisting of the steamers *Gen. Grant*, *Chippewa* and *Alone*, when near Glass Hills, six miles below the mouth of Yellow Stone, were fired into by about 100 Indians. The *Grant* opened on the Indians with her big gun, and the Indians "skedaddled."

All accounts agree that the Indians are in large force on the Upper Missouri, with hostile intent, and we may expect to hear of more hard fighting.

The *U. S. Grant* and *Chippewa Dalls*, were met below Fort Rice, with the balance of the Government freight destined for that fort, and they would start on their trip home as soon as they were loaded. The *Calypso* left the *Marcella* and *Tempest* at the mouth of the Vermillion River, half-way between Sioux City and Fort Randall. Both boats will be here this week. The *Sam. Gaty* was overtaken below Decatur, laid up, having met with an accident, breaking a flange; overtook the *Belle Peoria* above Omaha, and left there. The *Kansas Valley* was met at Plattsmouth, the same evening the *Lacy* was met; the *Colorado* was in, loading at Nebraska City; the *Denver* was met Wednesday morning, at Arago. The *Sam. Gaty*, which boat was passed by the *Calypso*, on her way down, also arrived last night. She put off here over two hundred bales of buffalo robes; the largest lot we have seen here in many a day.

From the Omaha Republican of the 23d.

Our authorities this morning (very properly as we believe) ordered all stores, shops, and business places in this city to be closed until further notice. Every one capable of bearing arms was at the same time requested to report for duty.

The immediate cause of the issuance of this order is the fact that on yesterday some 200 head of cattle, belonging to Mr. E. CREIGHTON and Mr. E. LOVELAND, of this city, were driven off from an island where they had been herded, (only about twenty miles from Omaha) by the Indians, and a large number of hostile savages are known to be in the vicinity of Forest City—chiefly if not wholly on the south side of the Platte River.

There are other reasons for the adoption of the vigorous policy which has been inaugurated, with which we have been made fully acquainted, and which we regard as of sufficient verity and significance to justify and demand the most active measures of self-defence. Feeling it our duty, as it is the duty of every other citizen, to respond promptly and with alacrity to the call which has been made upon us by the military authorities, we shall keep our office closed while this order remains in force, and shall issue only a bulletin, which will contain all telegraphic reports, and other news which interests the public. This may continue for a day or two longer, and then, having effected a thorough organization, ample for our defence, we suppose the order will be so far relaxed as to enable us to resume the regular publication of the *Republican*. Until that much has been accomplished, nothing else should be thought of.

We have learned enough within the last twenty-four hours, to satisfy us that the city is in peril; and, forewarned, let us be forearmed. It is not chiefly from the fear that this peril arises; there are other causes of alarm which cause us much more concern.

Let every citizen do his whole duty, and all will be well.

Some twenty families came into the city from the Elk Horn settlement this morning, arriving about daylight.

The following telegraphic correspondence between Gen. CURTIS and Gov. SAUNDERS will explain itself:

OMAHA, Nebraska, Aug. 23, 1864.

Major-Gen. S. R. Curtis, Fort Kearney:

One of Mr. CREIGHTON'S men at Junction Island, came in last night and brought word that the Indians had stolen two hundred head of cattle, and are driving them South.

Settlers on Elk Horn came in last night and report that Indians were seen there yesterday.

We start three hundred mounted men to the Island to-night.

We will send you more men soon.

A. SAUNDERS.

FORT KEARNEY, Aug. 23, 1864.

To Gov. Saunders:

Capt. THOMPSON arrived a few hours before me. He has come from Leavenworth by the Blue and Republican, finding no Indians. They everywhere act in small bands. Their arms are generally bows and arrows. They avoid the soldiers and shun every danger.

Your people can defend against these mounted, roaming and thieving Indians; a sod fence, with a ditch on either side, would check their charges. At Grand Island Station the people have made a good fort with sod, and I left them the Territorial 6-pounder in consideration of their zeal and energy.

Gen. MITCHELL reports that 160 Cheyennes and Sioux are near Cottonwood; they threaten to burn the ranches. Stealing seems to be the primary object everywhere; out murders and scalping are the incidents and amusements on this line, just as I found it on the Arkansas.

I hope the militia and friendly Indians will come and help find and destroy their lodges if we have to scour the whole buffalo country.

S. R. CURTIS, Maj.-Gen.

Presentation of a Bible to the President.

From the National Republican of the 7th.

This afternoon a committee of the loyal colored people of Baltimore, Md., consisting of the following gentlemen: Rev. A. W. WAYLAND, Chairman; Rev. S. W. Chase, Rev. W. H. Brown, Wm. H. Francis and Albert G. Carroll, waited on the President for the purpose of presenting him with a copy of the Holy Bible. They were received by the President in his office, at the Executive Mansion.

Mr. R. SOCKETT MATTHEWS, of the Third Electoral District of Maryland, introduced the Committee to the President, each one of whom he took by the hand, after which Rev. S. W. CHASE, on the part of the committee, said:

"Mr. President: The loyal colored people of Baltimore have dedicated to us the authority to present this Bible, as a token of their appreciation of your humane part toward the people of our race. While all the nation are offering their tribute of respect, we cannot let the occasion pass by without tendering our respect. Since we have been incorporated in the American family we have been true and loyal, and we now stand by, ready to defend the country. We are ready to be armed and trained in military matters in order to protect and defend the Star-spangled Banner.

Our hearts will ever feel the most unbounded gratitude toward you. We come forward to present a copy of the Holy Scriptures as a token of respect to you for your active part in the cause of emancipation. This great event will be a matter of history. In future, when our sons shall ask what mean these tokens, they will be told of your mighty acts, and rise up and call you blessed.

The loyal colored people will remember your Excellency at the throne of Divine Grace. May the King Eternal, an all-wise Providence, protect and keep you, and when you pass from his world, may you be borne to the bosom of your Saviour and God."

The President, in reply, said:

"It would be a very fitting occasion to make a response at length to the very appropriate address which you have just made. I would do so if I were prepared. I would promise you to make a response in writing had not experience taught me that business will not allow me to do so. I can only say now, as I have often said before, it has always been a sentiment with me that all mankind should be free.

So far as I have been able, so far as came within my sphere, I have always acted as I believed was right and just, and done all I could for the good of mankind. I have in letters and documents sent forth from this office, expressed myself better than I can now. In regard to the great book, I have only to say it is the best gift which God has ever given man.

All the good from the Savior of the world is communicated to us through this book. But for that book we could not know right from wrong. All those things desirable to man are contained in it. I return you my sincere thanks for this very elegant copy of this great book of God which you present."

The book in size is imperial quarto, bound in royal purple velvet. On the upper side of the cover is a solid 18 carat gold plate, nine and a half inches in circumference, bearing a design representing the President in the act of removing the shackles from a slave. On the lower side of the cover is a solid 18 carat gold plate, four inches long and two inches wide, bearing the following inscription:

"To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, from the loyal colored people of Baltimore, as a token of respect and gratitude. Baltimore, 4th July, 1864."

Accompanying the Bible is a solid black walnut case with a silver plate on the lid, on which is engraved a picture of the Capitol and the words "Holy Bible."

The President spent some time in examining the present, and expressed himself highly pleased; and after a pleasant conversation the party separated—the President taking each of them by the hand as they passed out.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Gov. Johnson of Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Times.

Ex Gov. HENRY JOHNSON passed away on Thursday, the 4th of this month, on his plantation near the junction of Bayous Grosse Tête and Maringonia, in the parish of Pointe Coupée.

For nearly forty years Gov. JOHNSON was a leading character in this State, strong in popular favor, and high in public office. In his day he was the head of the Whig party in Louisiana.

Gov. JOHNSON was born in Mississippi, if we are rightly informed. On the 16th of September, 1809, he received from Gov. CLAIBORNE the appointment of Clerk for the Second Superior Court of the Territory of Orleans, which office he held until the 1st of May, 1811, when he was made Judge of the Parish Court of St. Mary. In the same year, by the constituency of the County of Attakapas, in which he then resided, he was nominated and elected a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of 1812. In the month of September, 1812, he ran for Representative to Congress, but was defeated by T. B. ROBERTSON. On the 12th of January, 1818, he was chosen by the Legislature of this State to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

During his first Senatorial term, which expired in 1824, he seldom spoke, though he was a faithful attendant of the sessions of the Senate. His political friends presented his name as candidate for the office of Governor in 1824, to which he was elected.

Gov. JOHNSON took the oath of office on the 13th of December, 1824, and remained in the Executive chair until the 13th of December, 1828. His Administration was popular. In 1829 he was defeated for the United States Senate by the celebrated EDWARD LIVINGSTON. From 1835 to 1839, Gov. JOHNSON was a Representative in Congress, but he was not a frequent debater. In 1842 his name was before his fellow-citizens as a candidate for Governor. Though his political friends rallied to his standard, he was defeated by ALEXANDER MOUTON.

But fortune showed herself more kind two years afterward, when he was called to fill the vacant place of ALEXANDER PORTER in the United States Senate. He acted quite a conspicuous part in the proceedings of the Senate from 1844 to 1849. With March 4, 1849, his Senatorial term came to an end.

On the death of Gen. TAYLOR in 1850, CHARLES M. CONRAD, Representative from the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, having resigned his seat in order to accept the office of Secretary of War in Mr. FILLMORE'S Cabinet, Gov. JOHNSON became a candidate, but after an animated struggle he was unsuccessful against Judge BULLARD.

The last fourteen years of his life were spent in the serene enjoyment of rural pursuits. He was not far from ninety when he sank into the grave. Though once married, his union was never blessed with children.

Hon. A. S. White, of Indiana.

Hon. A. S. WHITE died at his residence near Stockwell, Indiana, Sept. 4, of congestion of the bowels. He was born at Blooming Grove, N. Y., in the year 1803, and after the usual preparatory studies entered Union College, from which he graduated in 1822. He adopted the legal profession; and having satisfactorily finished the necessary studies at Newburgh, removed to Indiana in 1825. He first settled at Rushville. From there he first removed to Paoli, in Orange County. While residing there, he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, a position which he held several terms. He removed to Lafayette in the Spring of 1829, and commenced the practice of the law. In 1836, he was one of the electors who cast the vote of Indiana in favor of raising Gen. HARRISON to the Presidential chair. In 1837 he was elected to the Congress of the United States, as a Whig. Always Anti-Slavery, he nevertheless voted with HENRY CLAY and the conservative Whigs in the 25th Congress. In 1839 he was elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Indiana. His election was secured on the thirty-sixth ballot, after an excited contest between the proposed candidates, the late Gov. NOBLE and the late Col. THOMAS H. BLAKE, both, like himself, Whigs, which party then had a large ascendency in the Legislature. He married MISS RANDOLPH, of Tuckahoe, Va., in 1843. From 1845 to 1856, not having resumed the practice of his profession, he was engaged in various railroad enterprises, and was President successively of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad and the Toledo and Wabash Valley Railroad.

In the Fall of 1859, Mr. WHITE was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of this district in place of the lamented RICE, who died shortly after commencing the canvass. Mr. WHITE was elected by a large majority and took his seat with the first Congress of the present Administration. As chairman of the select committee on gradual emancipation and colonization, he reported a bill intended to give practical effect to the Presidential recommendation. At the close of this term Mr. WHITE was appointed by President LINCOLN one of three Commissioners to adjust the claims of citizens of Minnesota and Dakotah against the Government for Indian depredations. On the death of Judge CALEB B. SMITH, Mr. WHITE was appointed his successor—Judge of the United States Court for the District of Indiana, a position which he held at his death.

First Lieut. Frederick J. James, Third U. S. C.,

was killed by a fall from his horse, at Cold Spring, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES was appointed a cadet from the State of New-York and entered West Point in 1858, being at that time 16 years of age. He graduated in 1862, and had the choice of entering either the artillery, cavalry or infantry service. He chose the cavalry, and joined the army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing, and was detailed with the Fifth—his own regiment being at that time in the West. He served with great gallantry throughout that campaign until after Fredericksburgh, and was then ordered to join Gen. ASBOTH, at Columbus, Ky. Subsequently he was ordered to join Gen. SHERMAN, as Aid, with rank of Captain of Ordnance, on his staff.

Mr. N. P. WILLIS, in a beautiful obituary, speaks of him as follows:

"On Sunday, Oct. 11, 1863, Gen. SHERMAN, with his Aids, Orderlies and the First Battalion of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, left Memphis, and on reaching Collierville, Tenn., learned that the post was about to be attacked by a large rebel force. * * * * The convalescents of the battalion, orderlies, and attachés to the headquarters, were organized into a company, numbering about seventy men, and led by Capt. JAMES against a very large force of the enemy. * * * *

It was while making a second charge at the head of his little troop that he received a wound which was thought mortal at the time, and from which he had not recovered when death came in a shape wholly unexpected."

Capt. JAMES was the oldest son of Mr. F. P. JAMES, one of our well-known bankers, and a resident of Cold Spring. That picturesque and beautiful place, nestled in its Highland hills, has worn its shroud of sorrow. An earnest, brave and conscientious officer lies cold beneath its green sod, and a community of rare intelligence weeps with his afflicted parents over their irreparable loss. How strange, after all the dangers of battle-fields, and a wound pronounced fatal by his physicians, he should have come home to die without an instant's warning, on that bright "fast-day," in the pride of his strength, the glory of his manhood, and the undying love and admiration of his relations and companions. Well may we exclaim: "What shadows we are—what shadows we pursue!"

E. T. H.

W. McDonald, Esq., of Baltimore.

WILLIAM MCDONALD, Esq., a gentleman of great wealth, and the owner of the celebrated mare (racer) *Flora Temple*, died at his country residence, about three miles from Baltimore, on Charles-street-avenue, Sept. 2. He had been spending a few days at Bedford Springs, and was taken ill there.

ANOTHER ASSAULT AND ROBBERY IN THE STREET.—A gentleman named H. NICHOLS, while walking in Fifty-first-street, near Second-avenue on Friday evening, was assaulted and knocked down by two men. While he was lying on the walk, the men robbed him of his gold watch and $278 in money, with which they made their escape. Mr. NICHOLS states that one of them was stout built, had dark hair, whiskers and mustache. The other one was quite tall, wore a white hat and dark clothes. The Nineteenth Precinct Police are making efforts to secure the robbers. Mr. NICHOLS thinks he can readily identify them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Annual Turnout—Torchlight Procession.

During the last century the German pedagogues, and after them many public men of other nations, have resumed gymnatics exercises as part of the education of the young, and seeing clearly the truth of the old adage, that in "a strong body lives a strong soul," these exercises have found their way among the grown up; yea, even the old men of Germany. The first step toward this system was taken by the philosopher BASEDOW, who in 1776, in an educational work entitled the "Philantropin," called the attention of the public to this branch of popular education. His ideas were favorably received by the great pedagogue SALEMANN, who introduced the Turner into his educational institute at Schnepfenthal, where JOHN C. F. GUTS MUTHS perfected the plan, and became so enraptured with it that he purchased a country seat, where up to his death in 1839, he had free turn classes for the people. The Turner received its further and most powerful impetus at the hands of FREDRICK LUDWIG JAHN, who well-known as a demagogue all over Germany during the invasion of the French under NAPOLEON, used his political influence for the propagation of this manly art. The popular mind at this time, quite susceptible for anything originally and thoroughly German, gave the new enterprise its support, and in 1830, Mr. JAHN, who had received a tutorship at the Berlin (Kolnischer) College, erected the first public "Turn Anstalt," or gymnasium, and adopted for it the name the exercises now have, "Turner," derived from the old Saxon word, "turn." All sorts of apparatus for the development of the human body were introduced, and it cannot be denied that these exercises, which soon found their way all over Germany, had not a little to do with furnishing good soldiers for the Army of Liberation, which vanquished the French in 1813, '14 and '15. At the close of the war the Turn exercises were again resumed, by order of the Prussian Government, but soon the host lity of the Turners to every false social refinement created many enemies for the new art. KOTZEBUC, WADZECK, and other statesmen of those days, and even METTERNICH, soon found too much feeling for liberty among the Turn Vereine, and commenced to persecute them, but the more vehement these persecutions the greater was the love of the people for them, and especially among the students at the universities of Germany. The "Wartburgfest," on the 18th of October, 1817, the Tercentary of the Reformation, furnished a sufficient ground for official interference, and soon after JAHN, who had received the cognomen "Vater JAHN," was arrested and incarcerated for five years, by order of the King of Prussia. The Turner, thus effectually squelched, remained dormant for several years, but it revived again, and soon reached a greater perfection by more scientific teachings, as in the Old Country no Turn Vereine is permitted to have any political tendency. These Turn Vereine, however, had considerable influence in the agitations of 1848 and 1849, and many of our own political leaders among the Germans, such as CARL SCHURZ, Gen. WILLICH, FRED. CAPP, and others, received their political education in the Turn Vereine, which, though excluding all political discussion, still always gives its influence to the cause of liberty.

The Turner, soon after the great influx of German emigration, was introduced into the United States, and now there is hardly a village with twenty males of German birth, but it has a Turn Vereine. Their object in this country is more manifold than abroad, for they combine physical education with entertainment, and some of the more influential associations have schools for the children of their members.

To harmonize and consolidate the efforts of the societies annual gatherings are held at various places, and every year a general gathering of all societies is held in a central locality.

The Turners of the United States have up this date held festivals or "Allgemein Turnfeste" in the following cities: New-York, in 1852; Philadelphia, in 1853; Cincinnati, in 1854; Buffalo, in 1855; Pittsburgh, in 1856; New-York, in 1857; Philadelphia in 1858, and Williamsburgh in 1859, since when the war and other causes have interrupted the festivals.

THE RECEPTION OF THE GUESTS.

New-York having been selected for this year, the Turn Vereine of this City has made great preparations for the reception and entertainment of the guests during the festival, which commenced last evening.

The "Turn Halle" in Orchard-street, as a matter of course, has been designated as the headquarters of all the societies, and yesterday it presented quite an animated appearance. The hall on the outside is richly decorated with evergreens and flags, prominent among which is the American entwined with the German tri-colors.

The large hall on the second floor is decorated richly with flags, garlands and other ornaments. The names of the revolutionary heroes and German poets are emblazoned in large letters on the gallery, while in the centre of the room the words "Gut Heil" (good luck) greets the guests.

At an early hour of the evening the Turners and their friends assembled at the Turn Halle, for the purpose of receiving the guests, some of whom arrived during the day. All the guests were received by an Executive Committee composed of Messrs. H. METZNER, FRED. STIFF, HEINTZ, H. BENNECKE and BAILLET, who furnished the strangers with tickets upon members of the Turn Vereine, who entertain the strangers at their residences.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

At about 8¼ o'clock about some thousand persons were assembled in front of the Turner Hall, which was brilliantly illuminated, as were also several of the adjoining houses. No sooner, however, did the roll of the drum call the Turners to assemble than a space was cleared by the police sufficiently large for the procession to form, which finally emerged from the building, headed by the drum corps of the Turn Verein, and proceeded to the Battery, where they awaited the arrival of the guests who were expected from St. Louis, Chicago, Madison, Wis., Dubuque, Ia., Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Newburgh, Troy, Albany, Worcester, Hartford, New Haven and other towns of the Union.

After the interchange of greetings among friends the word was passed to reform, and the procession was formed in the following order:

Squad of Police.
Messrs. Hessler and Buehler, Marshals.
Turner Drum Corps.
Band of the Twelfth Regiment.
Turner Veterans.
Committee of Arrangements.
Members of the New-Yorker Turnverein.
Turner Rifles.

The New-Yorker Turners were all provided with lighted pine torches, which spread a brilliant light over the scene as the college moved on.

The procession moved up Broadway, through Grand-street to the Hall, where ranks were broken and the company sat down to a supper, with plenty of lager to wash it down, until a late hour of the night.

The festival, which will be continued for four days, embraces all sorts of social enjoyments—picnics, exhibitions, theatrical performances, and will wind up with a grand ball at the City Assembly Rooms.

Are Calcium Lights Dangerous?

THE CASUALTY AT THE LATE M'CLELLAN MEETING IN UNION-SQUARE—CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODY OF ELLEN MEEHAN—THE OPINION OF AN EXPERT.

Coroner RANNEY yesterday afternoon concluded the investigation in the case of ELLEN MEEHAN, the woman who died from injuries received by reason of the explosion of what is popularly known as a calcium light, at Union-square on the evening of the 8th inst., at the MCCLELLAN ratification meeting. A sister of the deceased, named MARGARET MEEHAN, was also dangerously injured at the time. She was at once conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where she now lies. No hopes are entertained of her recovery. ELLEN, it will be remembered, died while on the way to the hospital. The testimony of Mr. ROBERT GRANT, who prepared and put into operation the calcium light which exploded, is of considerable interest to the public, and we therefore publish it as follows:

Robert Grant being duly sworn, testified: I reside at No. 246 Canal-street; I am a mechanical engineer and in the employment of the Government, making harbor lights; I have been in this business twenty-six years; I have been accustomed to put up calcium lights for twenty-four years; I have never had a like accident occur to me before; my former way of making calcium lights was to use two parts of pure hydrogen gas in combination with one part of oxygen gas by measure, mixed through the nipple of Dr. Hare's oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, the gases being condensed in separate cylinders; but more recently I discover that oxygenated hydrogen, or ordinary street gas, when condensed and precipitated of the excess of carbon, becomes better fitted to make the light than pure hydrogen gas, inasmuch as a less quantity is required to produce the light; I have made no accurate investigation in regard to the relative proportions of oxygen gas and carburetted hydrogen gas to make the calcium light, but, from observation, I presume that the proportion is about equal, owing to the condensed carbon in the gas; in my former experience with pure hydrogen and oxygen I have been accustomed to mix hodrogen with oxygen condensed in the same cylinder in proportion of one-sixth part of oxygen to one part of hydrogen; this mixture I have always found to be non-exploaive under all conditions; since the introduction of light carburetted hydrogen, or street gas, I have been accustomed to mix one-tenth part of the hydrogen with the oxygen; this mixture, as far as my knowledge and observation extend, is considered perfectly safe; these were the mixtures used on the occasion of the explosion in question, viz.; one cylinder containing pure oxygen, one larger cylinder containing carburetted hydrogen or street gas, and one containing oxygen mingled with about one-twelfth part of street gas, by measure; the last was the gas that exploded; the large hydrogen cylinder was connected with both lights, and both were burning at the time of the accident; it had a double coupling so that I could regulate it at pleasure; each of the other cylinders was connected with one light respectively, the gas mixing eight inches from the exit; this common conduit, eight inches long is a metalic tube which terminates in what is termed the nipple; the danger of a limited explosion there has always been considered to exist, and preventives have been invented; the former one was a wire gauze—invented by Dr. Hare—but the explosion to be guarded against was simply in the nipple and tube, except that, by accident, the gases might get mixed in the cylinders, and this possibility has been obviated; I have had an invention of my own to guard against this explosion in the nipple or tube: it consists of diminishing the space through which the gases escape at the terminus near the line ball, by stretching across the orifice a third lamina of metal so as to nearly close it; I consider this just as safe as the wire gauze and have used it for six years without accident; near the exit of this gas is placed a lime cylinder ¾ of an inch in diameter, and from one inch and a half to two inches long; this is placed in the focus of a reflector, the nipple is bent at an angle of 65 or 70 degrees so as to come nearly in contact with the lime-ball at the above angle; the lower edge of the nipple should just clear the outer circuit of the lime ball, which is kept revolving, supported in a brass cup; I can only explain this accident in this wise: The nipple to my apparatus, in being transported to the place, got injured; it got bent so that it struck the lime ball when put up and prevented it from revolving freely; my men put up the apparatus, and I did not come upon the ground till it was in operation; I did not discover the defect till some ten minutes before the explosion; I then tried to remedy it; I took my knife and bent it back so that I thought it right even with this defect; I did not think there was any danger of explosion from it in the cylinder, except that it might hinder the lime ball from revolving, and increase the heat so as to produce an explosion in the nipple, which is of minor importance; I think that owing to this position of the nipple, which I tried to remedy, but now think I failed to do, it became unnaturally heated, and through it, the gas exploded; this gas is not explosive under ordinary atmospheric pressure, and I can only explain how it came to explode, that it was subject to fifteen atmospheres, or two hundred pounds to the square inch, thus producing a different condition in the combination of the gases; the floating molecules of the carbon not being condensible, while those of the oxygen are so from this condition I believe the mixture becomes explosive, which, otherwise, was harmless; this I consider a new discovery, made clear by this accident, and is the only solution I can give; I was present and saw the gas-holder filled, from which the condenser which exploded was supplied; I have every reason to believe the gases were prepared in the safest manner, and as they are usually prepared; I have been in the habit, heretofore, of using carburetted hydrogen as condensers, in combination with oxygen, in the proportion named, considering it perfectly safe, but in future I shall not do so; my son and myself were seated on a wagon near the light when the accident occurred; both of us were injured and the wagon utterly ruined.

At the conclusion of the testimony the jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that ELLEN MEEHAN came to her death from injuries received by the explosion of a condenser of gas, connected with the production of a calcium light at Union Square, Sept. 8, 1864."

Deceased was a single woman, aged 18 years.

Surgeon R. S. Satterlee Breveted.

Surgeon RICHARD S. SATTERLEE, Medical Purveyor United States Army, who ranked as Major, has received the successive brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and finally Brigadier-General, the latter dating from Sept. 2. The gratifying honors is bestowed, as is officially stated, "for diligent care and attention in procuring proper army supplies, as Medical Purveyor, and for economy and fidelity in the disbursement of large sums of money."

Gen. SATTERLEE appeals on the army register as having entered the army in February, 1822; he has been in the service ever since. For the past ten years he has been in this City, and since the war has had the onerous and responsible duties to perform, for his able and faithful attention to which he has been promoted. The General comes from good stock, his father being among the first to volunteer in the Revolution. He was subsequently Captain in the First Regular Regiment of the United States, (Hazan's Legion,) was in many of the trying ordeals of those days, and died of a wound received at the battle of the Brandywine.

This promotion of Surgeon SATTERLEE has given great pleasure to his numerous friends and intense satisfaction to the Medical Corps of the United States Army. It is the second instance of the recognition that rank justly belongs to them, and that they, for meritorious conduct, will receive it. The late Surgeon-Gen. LAWSON was the first Surgeon breveted; it was during the Mexican war, and he received his brevet for dashing, gallant conduct on the field. The present war has afforded numerous instances of gallant conduct on the part of members of the corps, and as to their attention to the sick and wounded, the records of the battle-fields and hospitals attest their unwavering devotion and fidelity.

Heavy Forgery by a Bank Clerk.

HE OBTAINS $15,000 ON A FORGED CHECK—ARREST OF THE CLERK AND THE RECOVERY OF THE MONEY.

Several days ago a man named DAVID DUFF, who for the last fourteen years has been the confidential clerk of Messrs. M. MORGAN & SONS, bankers, at No. 37 William-street, suddenly and without notice left his desk in the office, and the fact that he did not return excited the suspicions of his employers. Yesterday morning one of the members of the above-named firm, called at the Bank of America in Wall-street, where they were in the habit of doing business. He there learned that about five minutes before, Mr. DUFF had been there and drawn from the bank the sum of $15,000, on a check purporting to have been drawn by M. MORGAN & SONS. An examination of the check was then made, when it was found to be a forgery.

The police were immediately notified, and officers were dispatched in every direction in pursuit of the forger. Soon after, Detective FARLEY and Officer G. HAIS, of the Bank Police, arrested DUFF, as he was embarking on the Liverpool steamer *Edinburgh*, which sailed at noon for Europe. In taking his passage, DUFF assumed the name of James Carter. He seemed quite astonished when told that he was a prisoner, but after the officers had made a little explanation, he went with them peaceably to the Tombs, where Justice DOWLING committed him. He was searched, and gold to nearly the amount of the check was found in his possession. Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, of the banking firm, made an affidavit, in which the above facts were substantially recited. The accused boarded in Clinton-place, is a single man, aged about 26 years, and a native of Scotland.

Turf Record.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE, THURSDAY, Sept. 8.—Purse and stake of $175.

HIRAM WOODRUFF entered b. g. Brother Jonathan.....1 2 1 1
—— WALKER entered b. g.....2 1 2 2
D. PFIFER entered b. g. Port Royal.....Dr.

TIME.

First Heat—Quarter, 00.42; half-mile, 1:22; mile, 2:45.
Second Heat—Quarter, 00:42; half-mile, 1:23; mile, 2:42.
Third Heat—Quarter, 00:41; half-mile, 1:21; mile, 2:40.
Fourth Heat—Quarter, 00:42; half-mile, 1:22; mile, 2:42.

Several pools were sold during the morning—in those which were unlimited, Brother Jonathan fetching $65, Port Royal $10, and the bay gelding $4. The geiding won the third and fourth heats, but was ruled out as a punishment for having, as the judges decided, gained by running in the second heat.

There will be three trots at the Union Course today.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SANITARY INQUIRY.—The Citizens' Association have inaugurated a system of sanitary inspection and inquiry which cannot but result to the benefit of the City. Every section of every ward is visited and inspected, their condition ascertained, all classes of disease taken cognizance of, and their cause sought out; dwellings are inspected, and specially are tenement-houses and overcrowded vicinities. To show how thorough the system is, we append the following, as the subjects of inquiry for the inspectors, who are all gentlemen of education and ability:

Nature of the ground; drainage and sewerage; number of houses in the square; vacant lots and their sanitary condition; courts and alleys; rear buildings; number of tenement houses; description of a single tenement (of a family;) description of a single tenement house; description of a row of tenements. These descriptions should state: Condition and material of buildings; number of stories and their height; number of families intended to be accommodated, and space alloted to each; water supply and house drainage; location and character of water-closets; disposal of garbage and house slops: ventilation, external and internal; cellars and basements, and their population; condition of halls and passages; frontage on street, court, alley—north, east, south or west; miscellaneous items; statement of sickness and mortality; drinking shops, brothels, gambling saloons, &c.; stores and markets; factories; schools, crowded buildings; slaughter houses; bone and offal nuisances; stables, &c.; churches and school edifices: prevailing character of the population; prevailing sickness and mortality; sources of preventible disease and mortality: condition of streets and pavements; miscellaneous information.

TELEGRAPH CABLE ARRIVED.—The bark *Maria*, of Montevideo, Capt. NASON, from London, forty-four days, with submarine telegraph cable to THAYER & PEABODY. 2d inst., lat. 40° 22', long. 68° 09', exchanged signals with bark *Ellen Stevens*, steering S. 5th inst., CHAS. MCSTAY, second mate, a native of England, fell from the main topsail yard to the deck, breaking his neck and back, killing him instantly. The cargo of the *Maria* consists of 226 miles of the submarine telegraph cable, consigned to CYRUS W. FIELD, of this City.

DROWNED.—LEANDER LEWIS, a young man, aged 21 years, accidently fell into the Harlem River at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street and was drowned before aid could be rendered. The body was recovered a few hours after, and Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest. Deceased was employed on board the barge *Kingston*, of Roundout, and had relatives residing in Ulster County..... BERNARD FEE, a boy, 10 years old, was found drowned at the foot of Morris-street, North River. He had been missing since Tuesday last, and it is not known how or in what manner he got into the water. He resided at No. 17 West-street with his parents. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body..... HERMANN SCHNIDER, a German, aged 20 years, employed as a hand on board the bark *Stella*, lying at the foot of Charlton-street, North River, fell overboard, while intoxicated, at a late hour on Friday evening and was drowned. The body was recovered, and Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon it. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ATTEMPT OF A HUSBAND TO MURDER HIS WIFE WITH AN AXE—A REMARKABLE CASE.—FRANK FERRIS, by occupation a baker, was arraigned yesterday at the Tombs on a charge of attempting to murder his wife MARY FERRIS, by beating her on the head with an axe. The parties reside at No. 31 James-street. Late on Friday night they become involved in a quarrel, during which FERRIS seized a large axe, and with the edge of it dealt his wife a terrible blow on the head. The edge of the weapon passed entirely through her skull, and penetrated the brain to the depth of about two inches. A portion of the brains came through the orifice, and the physician who was called to attend her found it impossible to replace them. He was compelled to cut off some of the brains before he could close the skull. It was thought at the time that MRS. FERRIS could survive but a few moments, but up to a late hour last evening she was alive. The husband has been committed to the Tombs to await the result.

GUERRILLAS IN ARKANSAS.—We learn from the officers of the steamer *Mattie*, which arrived from White River on Sunday, that the guerrillas in force had made a dash on the Little Rock Railroad, within a mile or two of Duvall's Bluff, and after burning about four or five thousand dollars' worth of feed, tore up the rails and ties for the space of a mile. A force was sent to drive them, but they proving of greater strength than was reported, drove our troops into the fortifications of the Bluff, taking several prisoners, and for two days hovered in the vicinity, alternately threatening and retiring, having also cut the telegraph wire between that point and Little Rock. After the "scare" subsided, some fifteen or twenty rebels came within the lines, and, surrendering, took the oath of amnesty, expressing themselves satisfied that the Confederate cause was "played out." When the *Mattie* left quiet reigned, though railroad or telegraphic communication with the capital was still impossible.—*Memphis Argus, Sept. 1.*

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$20,000	Amer. Gold....	219	500	Mich. Southern...	80¾
40,000	do.....	224⅜	600	do.....	80⅜
45,000	do..... s3	220¾	100	do.....	80¾
5,000	do.....	220½	300	do..... s3	80¾
10,000	do.....	220⅝	200	Rock Island R..	107
300	Erie R.....	106⅛	100	do..... b3	107½
500	do.....	106⅛	200	do..... s3	107
300	Hud. Riv. R.....	115¾	100	Chi. & N. W....s3	51¼
10	do.....	115⅝	100	Chi. & N.W..Pr..b3	84¾
200	do.....	115	100	do.....	84¾
200	Reading R.... s3	130	100	P., F. W. & C....	108
200	do.....	130	100	do..... b3